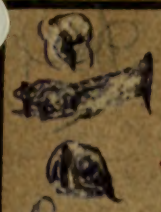

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MEDICAL LIBRARY AND HISTORICAL JOURNAL

Vol. 1 January, 1903 No. 1

JACOBUS BERENGARIUS CARPENSI AND HIS COMMENTARIES ON MUNDINUS.

By LEWIS STEPHEN PILCHER, A.M., M.D., LL.D.,

Editor of the *Annals of Surgery*, Brooklyn, N. Y.

On the right bank of the Arno, facing on the quay which leads from the Ponte Vecchio to the Ponte San Trinità, among hotels and shops devoted to sculpture, antiquities and jewelry, is the Libreria Antiquaria of Leo Olschki. One who is fond of old books finds himself here in a veritable paradise of the ancient, the valuable, and the curious products of the typographic art. Here, one day in April, 1902, I made the acquaintance of the proprietor, affable, energetic, enthusiastic, polylingual, with a trick of bringing his heels together and assuming a military attitude in saluting that bespoke a soldier's training. On the afternoon that I spent with him, I found him bubbling over with enthusiasm over a rarely perfect copy of the "Commentaries" of Berengarius da Carpi upon the "Anatomy" of Mundinus which had just come into his possession from the library of the noted Venetian family Bentivoglio d'Aragona.

Choulant, in his *Geschichte der anatomischen Abbildung*, says that there was but one edition of this book and that it is very rare—"die einzige und sehr seltene Ausgabe davon." Olschki had never seen a copy in such perfect condition as this one, and as an antiquarian and a biblophile was correspondingly enthusiastic about it. Its pages were clean and white and perfect; the black letter print was clear cut and beautiful—an ideal example of the typography of the early part of the 16th Century. "Impressum Bononiæ per Hieronymum de Benedictus Pridie Nonas Martii

M.D.X.X.I."! (Printed by Jerome de Benedictis of Bologna, on the day before the Nomes of March, 1521.) The vellum binding was perfect and there was not a dog's ear nor the trace of a book-worm throughout its whole extent, though an occasional marginal note showed that it had been studied at some time by an attentive and intelligent reader. The illuminated title page alone was thumb-marked, showing that it often had been looked at by casual examiners whose interest did not extend to the contents of the volume itself.

The enthusiasm and interest of the bookseller were contagious; the more so in my own case because I had become especially interested in the career of Berengarius da Carpi ten years ago, when I was looking up the surgeons of the Columbian period in the preparation of my presidential address before the Medical Society of the State of New York. I coveted the book! Since 1883 I had been the owner of a very fine copy of da Carpi's *Isagogæ Breves et Exactissimæ in Anatomiam Humani Corporis* ("Short and most exact Introduction to the Anatomy of the Human Body"), which I had purchased when the library of J. Foster Jenkins was broken up; and since 1881 I had owned a copy of the 1513 edition of the book of Mundinus, *De Omnibus Humani Corporis Interioribus Membris Anathomia,* which had fallen to my lot when the great Davidson library of Breslau was sold. In all propriety, therefore, this most desirable and perfect copy of the "Commentaries" of my hero upon the book of his great predecessor should come to me and be placed on the same shelf by the side of the Mundinus and the *Isagogæ Breves et Exactissimæ.* But the price! When I knew it, I laid down the book and went away sorrowing!

After a couple of days I went back to the Lungarno and looked at the book again! The title in red letters—*Carpi Commentaria cum amplissimis Additionibus super anatomia mundini una cum textu ejusdem in pristimum et verum nitorem redacto* ("Commentaries of Carpus upon the Anatomy of Mundinus, with most extensive additions, with the text of the same restored to its original and correct elegance")—this title, I say, stood out clear and bold like a tablet, framed by vine-entwined columns which supported an entablature upon which were displayed the arms of the Medici upon the Papal Keys, and the legend Leo X., while in the base was depicted a dissecting-room scene with professor, cadaver and pupils. (*See Plate I.*)

Could this treasure be permitted to escape from me? Perish

Fac-simile of the title-page of the "Commentaries of Carpus upon the Anatomy of Mundinus."

the thought! What were paltry dollars beside the pleasure and privilege of owning this copy of the great Carpi's great book, which, if it was once safely housed in my library at home, might be handled and looked at every day of my life if I so chose? In short, the result simply illustrated the truth of the adage, "He who hesitates is lost." Olschki took the money and I have the book!

Berengarius da Carpi was born in 1470 and died in 1550. He was the son of a surgeon named Faustino, was a schoolfellow with the young Duke of Carpi, was a pupil of Aldus Manutius, and was a friend of Benvenuto Cellini, with whose fiery temper he had much in common and by whom he was repeatedly mentioned by name in his autobiography. He was an admirer of Cardinal Giulio de Medicis, to whom he dedicated his *Commentaria* two years before that prelate ascended the Papal chair as Clement VII., and to his friendship with this, the second Medicean Pope, is to be attributed, doubtless, his subsequent visit to and wonderful vogue in Rome. The last twenty years of his life were spent at Ferrara, where he enjoyed the protection and the intimate fellowship of the Duke of Ferrara, to whom he left his fortune of fifty thousand ducats at his death.

It was within this same period and in this same castle of the Duke of Ferrara, protected by the learned and strong-minded Marchioness Renée, wife of Duke Hercules, that the young John Calvin spent some time, about the year 1536, when he was in retreat from the storm which was provoked by the publication of his "Institutes of the Christian Religion." Unless I read his character wrong, da Carpi had a cast of mind in direct antithesis to that of Calvin—the one, logical, spiritual, ascetic; the other, practical, worldly, given to the pleasures of life: both intense, energetic and prolific. In the four hundred years that have elapsed, the influence of neither has been lost, but for most of the time that of the theologian has been far the greater in moulding the opinions of men and in influencing the affairs of the world; but it must be acknowledged that the spirit of the twentieth century finds much more to harmonize with its tendencies in the restless spirit of inquiry and the readiness to enter into new paths of positive knowledge which da Carpi typified, than in the theological reasonings of a Calvin.

The eighty years of the life of da Carpi embraced events in the history of this world unequaled in importance by any like period since the birth of Christ, until the nineteenth century. It

was the time when the sun of the renaissance of art and letters in Italy had reached its noontime glory. At Rome, Alexander VI., Julius II., Leo X. and Clement VII. were each in succession running their glorious or inglorious careers, but every one fostering art and letters. In England, Henry VIII. (1491-1547); in France, Francis I. (1494-1547); in Spain and Germany, Charles V. (1500-1558), were ruling and were bringing a splendor to their courts hitherto unknown.

The towering genius of Michael Angelo, sculptor, architect and painter, was performing its gigantic labors during this same period. Born five years after da Carpi, he lived to be ninety years of age before his eye was dimmed or his natural force abated. There were giants in those days! When one looks at the rugged and impressive and majestic lines of Angelo's "Moses" seated in San Pietro da Vincoli as a part of the monument to Pope Julius, one loses sight of Pope and Law Giver and thinks only of the lonely sculptor who has wrought himself into this marble and who still speaks to those who have minds open to hear him.

The short life of Raphael, crowded full of its wonderful achievements, began after and ended before that of da Carpi. Leonardo da Vinci was well advanced in his work before da Carpi reached his maturity, although for forty-nine years their careers ran side by side. Da Carpi was thirty years old when Cellini, the irrepressible, irresponsible, marvelous child of genius, was born, and was outlived by him nineteen years.

It was a time, too, when men's ideas of the globe on which they lived were undergoing strange expansions. Da Carpi was twenty-two years of age when Columbus made his momentous voyage in pursuit of a western passage to the Indies. It was not until 1515 that the desperate Balboa from the rugged heights of the mountains of Darien, first caught sight of the boundless waters of the Pacific, which were to be entered five years later by the ships of Magellan. Still during the lifetime of da Carpi were played out in Mexico and in Peru the tragedies of Cortez and Pizarro.

These were the times, such were the conditions in which the restless, energetic son of the Italian surgeon found himself when he arrived in 1470. Stimulated by the example of the great Medici in Florence, it was the thing in those days for the nobility everywhere to foster learning and to patronize the learned. The University at Bologna was making its influence felt in the neighboring castles, and stimulated by the work of Mundinus and Ar-

gelata, there was a special curiosity to know "the anatomy of the interior members of the human body." So it was not remarkable that Albert Pion, Seigneur de Carpi, should conceive the idea of having a public anatomical demonstration made upon the carcass of a pig; nor was it remarkable that the young, enthusiastic and able son of the local surgeon should be called on to make the dissections. At all events, so history relates the story of the first public work of Jacobus Berengarius da Carpi.

This was but the beginning. What marks the difference between the ordinary man and the man of genius is that the former, when he makes a beginning, goes no farther; content with what he has done, satisfied with the attainments common to the period, he rests. Not so the genius, who, endowed with the divine gift of taking pains and fired with the inspiration for higher knowledge, goes on from his beginning to indefinite, infinite efforts for greater things. So da Carpi, leaving his pig, gave himself up with ardor to the dissection of human bodies and to the personal study and description of the structure of the hidden parts. The result is to be seen in his great commentary.

The original "Mundinus" was a thin little book of but few leaves;* the great "Commentary" of da Carpi contains five hundred and twenty-eight leaves. The method of the latter was to print first a section from Mundinus as a text and then to subjoin his comments. In addition to descriptive anatomical details, he added physiological and surgical dissertations, and, most notable of all, in development of works upon anatomy, were the engravings with which he embellished his work.

The *Fasiculus Medicinæ* of Johannes de Ketham, 1491, and the *Antropologium* of Magnus Hundt, 1501, each contained some crude attempts at anatomical illustrations. The edition of "Mundinus" of Strassbourg, 1513, has a diagram of the heart, and on its last page the well-known astrological figure of an opened cadaver displaying the viscera of the thorax and abdomen surrounded by the signs of the zodiac. The *Spiegel der Artzny* of Lau-

*The first printed edition of the *Anathomia Mundini* was a folio of 22 leaves, issued in 1478, at Pavia. Other editions quickly followed: in 1482, at Bologna, folio, 19 leaves in two columns of forty-five lines on each page; in 1484, at Padua, quarto of 34 leaves; in 1493, at Leipzig, quarto; in 1494, at Venice, quarto; in 1498, at Venice, folio. From 1500 on, there were at least eighteen other editions printed, the latest being a duodecimo issued in 1580 at Venice. Mundinus himself died in 1325. Tradition assigns the year 1306 as the date when his first dissection of a human body was made, and 1316 when he wrote his "Anatomical Compend" for his pupils.

rentius Phryesen, Strassbourg, 1518, also contains two anatomical woodcuts, one of the viscera *in situ* and one of the skeleton. The publication of this book antedates that of da Carpi by three

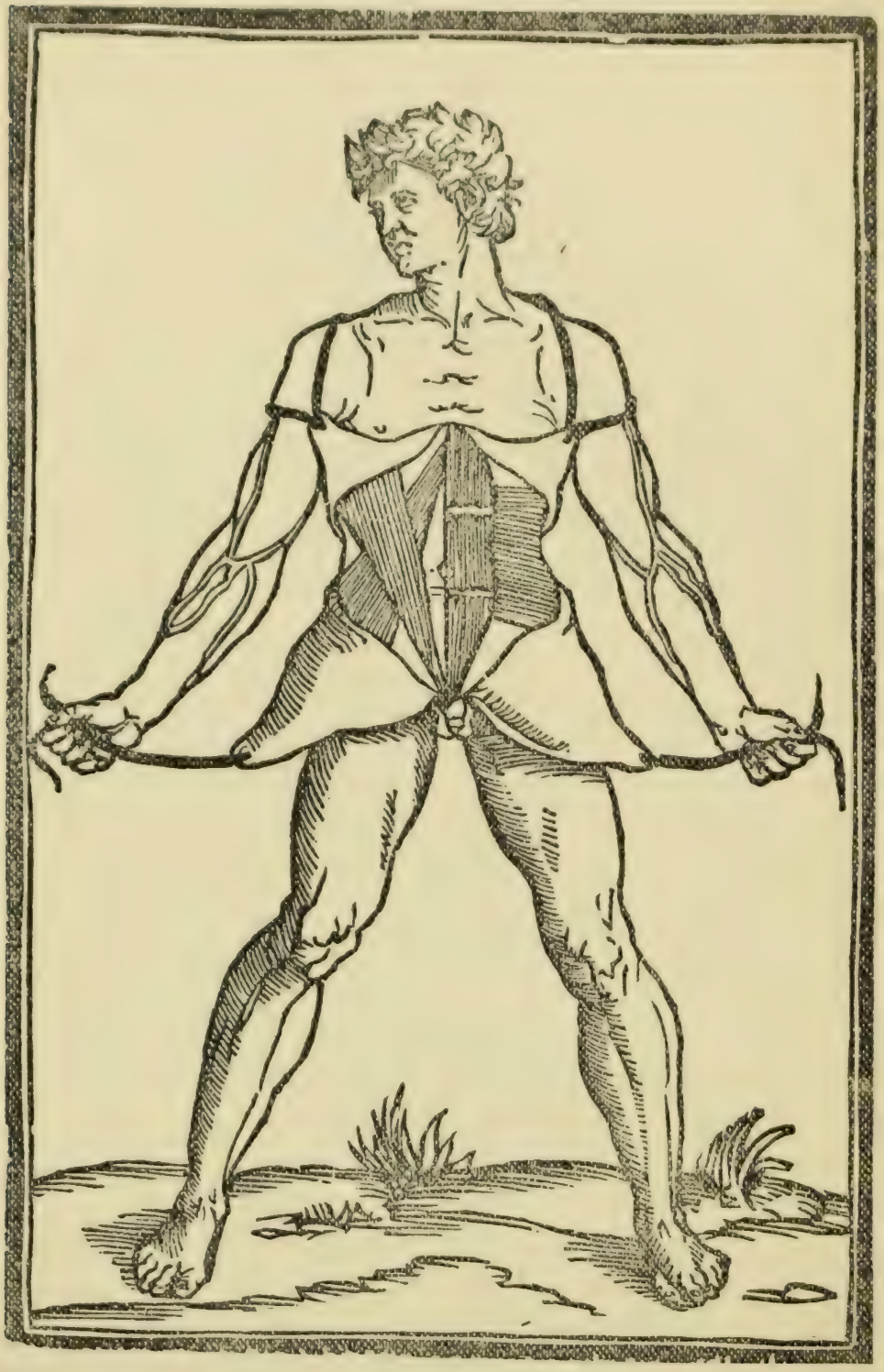


Fig. 1. Anatomical illustration from the "Commentaries of Carpus upon the Anatomy of Mundinus." A.D. 1521.

years, and the execution of the plates is far superior to those of de Ketham or Hundt, but they are still so sketchy and diagrammatic as to prevent them from being taken seriously into consideration as anatomical illustrations. To Berengarius da Carpi, then, belongs the credit of the first real attempt to illustrate by drawings the texture of the human body and to introduce them into a printed book, and this "Commentary" of his upon Mundinus has the rare interest of being the first illustrated work upon anatomy that was published.

It will not be forgotten that a fellow countryman of his who professed anatomy at Pavia, Marcantonio della Torre, had previously undertaken a work on anatomy which was interrupted by his death in 1506, and that Leonardo da Vinci had made a series of anatomical drawings to illustrate it, but these were laid aside and were not published until more than two hundred years later. Thus, while a knowledge of these drawings of da Vinci adds interest to the subject of the development of the art of anatomical illustration, it does not lessen the force of the statement that this work of da Carpi stands unquestioned as the pioneer in the use of anatomical illustrations. The figure herewith reproduced, presenting the muscles of the abdominal wall, will give a good idea of the character of these illustrations. (*See Fig. I.*) The tradition is that these plates were engraved by the celebrated artist Hugo da Carpi.

Perhaps I cannot bring this sketch to a close in a better manner than by quoting the passage in the autobiography of Cellini in which he makes the most extended reference to da Carpi (*Symond's Translation,* 1896, p. 47). It reads as follows: "There "arrived in Rome a surgeon of the highest renown, who was "called Maestro Giacomo da Carpi. This able man, in the course "of his other practice, undertook the most desperate cases of the "so-called French disease. In Rome, this kind of illness is very "partial to the priests, and especially to the richest of them. "When, therefore, Maestro Giacomo had made his talents known, "he professed to work miracles in the treatment of such cases by "means of certain fumigations; but he only undertook a cure "after stipulating for his fees, which he reckoned not by tens, but "by hundreds of crowns. He was a great connoisseur in the arts "of design. Chancing to pass one day before my shop he saw a "lot of drawings which I had laid upon the counter, and among "these were several designs for little vases in a capricious style "which I had sketched for my amusement. He was anxious that

"I should finish one of them for him in silver; and this I did with "the fullest satisfaction, seeing they exactly suited my own fancy. "The clever surgeon paid me very well. The next day following "he betook himself away from Rome. He was a man of much "learning who used to discourse wonderfully about medicine. "The Pope would fain have had him in his service, but he replied "that he could not take service with anybody in the world, and "that whoso had need of him might come to seek him out. He "was a person of great sagacity, and did wisely to get out of "Rome; for not many months afterwards, all the patients he had "treated grew so ill that they were a hundred times worse off "than before he came. He would certainly have been murdered "if he had stopped."

THE MEDICINE AND DOCTORS OF JUVENAL.

By EUGENE F. CORDELL, M.D.,

Baltimore, Md.

(A Paper Read before the Johns Hopkins Historical Club, Baltimore.)

In a paper read before this Society last year,[1] I endeavored to throw some light upon the medicine of Rome in the Augustan Age, by an examination of the writings of the Latin poet, Horace. So far as I could find, there was no article dealing with his works from this point of view. As an attaché of the Imperial Court and a favorite of the great Prime Minister, Maecenas, Horace must have come in daily contact with men of all classes, so I felt sure that he would have something of interest to say regarding the state of medicine and the medical profession in the great Roman metropolis. My researches were amply rewarded, bringing to light, among other things, an unexpected and most agreeable addition to our knowledge of those times, in the fact of the close intimacy existing between Horace and Celsus, the great medical writer of the Augustan Age; at the same time furnishing some interesting details regarding the almost unknown personal history of the latter. To-night, let us turn our attention to Juvenal—in full, Decimus Junius Juvenal Aquinas. Please note the threefold appellation, indicating distinction; and I would call your attention especially to the last name, or agnomen, indicating that

[1] *Johns Hopkins Hosp. Bull.*, 1901, xii, p. 233.

he was a native of Aquinum (a town of the Volsci in Latium), because it corresponds with the analogous title of Albinovanus given by Horace to Celsus; Juvenal of Aquinum, Celsus of Albinova.

Of all Roman writers of their times, Horace and Juvenal give us most insight into the customs and manners of their countrymen. As satirists, they deal especially with the growing and fatal degeneracy of the Romans, and yet with a pronounced difference of method. Horace, self-indulgent, lax in life and morals, himself not untouched by the sins and weaknesses which he condemns, yet frank and free from meanness, servility and hypocrisy, more human and therefore less perfect, but with all his weaknesses, more lovable; Juvenal, strict in life and morals and intolerant of vice in others. Horace, not separated from us by any class distinctions; Juvenal, a member of the legal profession, a distinguished advocate, and naturally approaching his subject from the point of view of a prosecutor. Horace, with more observance of the proprieties of speech, attacks vice by rendering it ridiculous; we can almost see the merry twinkle of his eye and hear his half-suppressed laugh as he sees his victims scamper across the stage, pursued by the shafts of his wit and irony, and catch his whispered aside, "They are not much worse than the rest of us after all." Juvenal is plain almost to the point of brutality, and holds up vice to our gaze in all its hideous nakedness; he shocks us with the wickedness of his times, and renders his victims utterly hateful and despicable; he is above sympathy and affection, he has no humor or pity, and he never smiles; he deals out his fierce invective with the sternness of an implacable judge, sparing none; he is like some irate Jove hurling thunderbolts from a mountain top with his red right hand. Horace deals more with vice in the abstract, the follies of the classes and the masses, often with the mere weaknesses of poor human nature; vice had advanced with rapid strides by Juvenal's time, and a more drastic method was called for. Juvenal attacks individuals directly; he seizes and holds them—they cannot escape until he has wreaked his vengeance; he loves, too, to aim at high prey—the wife of a great Senator eloping across the sea with a scarred gladiator—the Empress Messalina standing naked in the common brothel and prostituting herself for pay to its patrons—even the Emperor himself, through his favorite actor, Paris. Let us see what this *princeps satyrorum* has to say of medicine in his day.

Before proceeding with this, I would remark, that, as in the

case of many other great men of antiquity, but little is known of his life. He probably lived between A.D. 20 and 100, and he attained a great age. He was the son or foster-son of a rich freedman and had the advantage of a learned education, pleading causes at Rome with great reputation in the time of the Emperor Claudius, A.D. 41 to 54. He never knew Horace, who died 8 B.C., but he probably knew Celsus, who is believed to have written the last part of his great encyclopedia, that upon medicine, in the latter period of his life, about A.D. 40.

You will recall the confidence, the homage, the obedience shown to the physician by Horace. We cannot expect such a frame of mind in Juvenal, whose faith could never blind him to the imperfections and the weakness of the immature profession of his day. Accordingly, in the famous Satire VI., we find a certain Greek surgeon, Heliodorus by name, represented as engaged in castrating the young slaves who have just reached robust puberty—"*bilibres testiculos*"—in order that their mistresses may use them with impunity for the gratification of their lusts. A physician of this name is said to have practised at Rome during the reign of Trajan (A.D. 98-117), and to have written upon surgical subjects, but his writings have nearly all been lost. It is a pity that his memory did not share a similar fate, and we can only hope that his case was a solitary one, even at Rome.

A fling is made at the profession in Satire X.; I quote the entire passage, which is of literary as well as medical interest. Speaking of old age and of the dangers which threaten it, he says: "Moreover, the scanty blood which flows in his chill body is warmed by fever alone. All kinds of disease dance round him in a troop. If you were to ask their names, I could sooner tell you how many lovers Hippia" (the eloping Senator's wife) "had; how many patients Themison has killed off in a single autumn (*quot Themison ægros autumno occiderat uno*); how many partners Basilus has cheated; how many wards Hirrus has defrauded; how many men tall Maura has submitted to the embraces of in a single day; how many pupils Hamillus corrupts." Themison is here used for the profession in general, and the selection shows his prominence at Rome. The association of the name with lewd women, false guardians, corrupt teachers and dishonest merchants, enhances the sharpness of the satire. Who, then, was this Themison, the profession's representative in infamy? He was a Greek physician of Laodicea, a pupil of Asclepiades of Bithynia, who settled in Rome about the last half of the first cen-

tury B.C. He lived, therefore, before the time of Juvenal, and he was the immediate predecessor of Celsus, who refers to him in six places. "Asclepiades," says Celsus in his preface, "changed in great measure the art of healing. Themison, one of his successors, has lately, in his old age, differed from him in some things. The profession of medicine has been greatly improved for us by these eminent men." Themison was the head of the sect of Methodists, whose tenets Celsus gives in the following passage: "Some physicians of our own age under the authority of Themison (as they wish it to appear), contend that a knowledge of the cause can have no influence on the treatment, and that it is sufficient to observe some of the most common affinities of diseases, of which there are three kinds: 1. Constipated; 2. Relaxed; 3. A mingling of these two. For sometimes the secretions are too scanty, sometimes too abundant, or too scanty in one part and too abundant in another. Diseases, too, are sometimes acute, sometimes chronic; they may be progressing, at their acme, or on the decline. Now, when the complaint arises under any of these circumstances, if the body be constipated, it should be relaxed; if it suffer from a flux, this should be restrained; if it take on a complicated character, we must relieve the more violent manifestations. We ought also to treat an acute disease differently from a chronic one; one that is progressing, differently from one that is at its acme or on the decline. Such principles and action constitute the theory and practice of medicine—a certain way of proceeding which the Greeks call method (*μέθοδος*)." Later, as we learn from Celsus, the disciples of Themison were not all in entire agreement as to their doctrines. Celsus also gives a composition for the ear, devised by Themison. He is also mentioned by Pliny, Seneca, Soranus and Cælius Aurelianus, and some of his teachings have been preserved for us in the writings of the last two authors.

In Satire III., among the crowds of foreigners who had flocked to Rome, attracted by the hope of gain or plunder, a Greek adventurer is depicted, a sort of jack-of-all-trades "with a quick wit, desperate impudence, speech ready and more rapid than that of Isæus" (the preceptor of Demosthenes), ... "grammarian, rhetorician, geometrician, painter, trainer, soothsayer, rope-dancer, physician, wizard—he knows everything. A hungry Greek will go into heaven if you command!"

"Doctor Trypherus" is mentioned in Satire XI., but he was a doctor of the art of carving, not of medicine, although one cannot

be certain that he was devoted exclusively to this pursuit—he may have added it to the long list of accomplishments of the Greek.

In Satire XIII., a physician by the name of Philip is referred to, whose insignificance is emphasized by the words of the satirist: "Let doubtful cases be treated by greater physicians; you may safely entrust your vein to a pupil of Philip," *i.e.*, your case is so simple, you are so manifestly insane that it requires no professor in the art to treat you—a mere novice may bleed you.

There are some other references to doctors. In Satire VI., which deals with the wickedness of the Roman women, an adulterer, impersonating Archigenes, a physician, is admitted by a mother pretending to be sick, in order that he may have secret intercourse with her married daughter. Strange to say, there is no intimation that the physician was in any way an accomplice to this fraud. Archigenes was a native of Apamea in Syria, a contemporary of Heliodorus, and died at Rome in his seventy-third year. He is referred to with respect by Galen twelve times, and by Cælius Aurelianus once. He was an Eclectic and enjoyed considerable reputation as writer, practitioner and surgeon. Only a few fragments of his writings, which took a wide range of subject, are preserved in the works of Cælius Aurelianus, Galen, Oribasius and Ætius. He is mentioned again by Juvenal in Satire XIII.: "Let not the runner, who is in his senses and therefore does not need the services of the physician Archigenes, hesitate to wish for the rich man's gout," *i.e.*, for wealth even at the cost of health. And again in Satire XIV.: "Already your long and stag-like old age torments your heir; make haste, and look up Archigenes and purchase from him the compound of Mithridates, if you wish to pluck another fig or again to handle roses," *i.e.*, to live longer. "You must get the antidote which a father no less than a king needs before meals."

When his friend Ursidius contemplates marriage and thinks he has found a chaste wife, Juvenal exclaims in Satire VI.: "O physicians! open the middle vein, he is mad!" This refers to the custom, then prevalent, of bleeding insane persons from the *vena media* of the arm.

In Satire VI., the physicians are represented to have been sad when a child whom they were attending became very ill, but there is no intimation that their sorrow was unreal.

There are fewer references to diseases and operations in Juvenal than in Horace: "Corruption is communicated, as when in the

fields a whole herd falls by the scab and measles of one swine";[2] "dogs are rendered hairless by an old mange"—*scabie vetusta.*[3]

Referring to the marriage of males, a practice in vogue among the upper classes at Rome and mentioned also by Horace, and to those who imitated women, he says:[4] "But what do they wait for, for whom it is now high time in the Phrygian manner to cut away their superfluous flesh?" *i.e.,* to castrate them. The gladiator with whom the senator's wife eloped is described[5] as being adorned with "a great wen in the middle of his nostrils," *ingens gibbus, mediis in naribus,* probably some large tumor caused by repeated blows upon the part. Nor was this his only attraction; he had also[6] "the sharp evil of an ever-dropping eye," *acre malum semper stillantis ocelli,* fretting and disfiguring his face. "But he was a gladiator! This makes them hyacinths! Him she preferred to her children, her country, her sister and her husband. It is the sword they love."[7]

In Satire VI., the Roman husband is represented as driving from his house his wife who is growing old and losing her charms: "Collect your traps and get out," says his freedman, "you wipe your nose too often; quick, make haste, there comes another with a dry nose"—*sicco naso—i.e.,* a young wife. In the same Satire, it is said that certain things would excite even the passion of Priam and the hernia of Nestor. Nestor, King of Pylos, is said to have lived three ages and to have had a hernia. Whether it was a genuine hernia or not, is uncertain, since several affections of the scrotum and adjacent parts were included under this name. We have, also, a woman consulting an astrologer about the death of her "jaundiced mother"—*ictericæ matris.*

We find also the expressions *quartana, quarta dies torrens,* "quartan fever"; *varicosus haruspex,* "the broken-veined soothsayer"; *furor,* "madness"; *phrenesis,* "insanity"; *loripes,* "a youth with club-foot"; *strumosus,* "a scrofulous person"; *Rutilæ gibbus,* "the hump of Rutila"; *phthisis et vomicæ putres et dimidium crus,*

[2]Satire II., 80. [3]Satire VIII., 34.

[4]Satire II., 115. [5]Satire VI., 108. [6]*Ibid.,* 109.

[7]Two years ago, there appeared in a New York paper an account of the elopement to Europe of a celebrated prize-fighter and a charming young actress. "Jim," she is reported to have said, "why do women adore a conqueror of men? You are indeed a gladiator that all Rome might have been proud of"; and the actress smiled sweetly and tossed a small bouquet into the fighter's lap. This episode and the recent experience of a young naval officer, show that 2,000 years have not dissipated the hero-worship of women.

"consumption, putrid abscesses and a shriveled leg"; and *podagra*, "gout." Senile dementia is described; circumcision is alluded to in the expression *præputia ponere*, and the birth of triplets recorded in the words *pueros tres in gremium patris fundere simul*. There was a priest of Bellona who emasculated himself with a broken shell, *mollia qui rupta secuit genitalia testa*. Depilation of the body was practised by the young rakes of Rome—*resinata juventus*, "the perfumed youth"—in order to render themselves more inviting to the arms of their paramours.[8] Pliny, also, refers to this practice:[9] "*pudet confiteri maximum jam honorem esse in evellendis ab virorum corporibus pilis.*" The operation of excising is thought to be referred to in Satire II.: "*Podice lævi cæduntur tumidæ, medico ridente, mariscæ.*" Goitre and a peculiar hypertrophy of the breast, not understood by the annotators, are referred to in Satire XIII.: "*Quis tumidum guttur miratur in Alpibus, aut quis in Mero crasso majorem infante mamillam?*"—"who marvels at goitre in the Alps; who, in Merœ, at the breast larger than a fat baby?"

There are still fewer allusions to the organs and remedies. The liver is mentioned as the seat of anger but not of lust, as in Horace; "*substringere bilem*" is to restrain one's anger only; the heart presides over the intelligence. Both *stomachus* and *venter* are used for the organs of digestion. *Ægrum cor*, is a distempered heart; *cerebrum*, head; *viscera*, intestines; *lumbi*, loins; *pulmo*, lung—"to shake one's lungs with laughter"; "the lungs burn with wine." We also meet with the words, *guttur, vena, medulla, præcordia* and *alvus*.

Among drugs, hemlock is mentioned: "Athens bestows nothing but cold hemlock" (*gelidas cicutas*) "upon poor Socrates." The herb *eruca* (rocket), referred to in Satire IX., is said by Celsus to cause a burning sensation and to act as a diuretic: "Do thou only impress thy tooth on rockets," says Juvenal to Nævolus, the professional panderer, "and another greater hope remains to thee." Ovid[10] calls it "*eruca salax.*" Tigellinus, the infamous favorite of the Emperor, gives *aconita* (wolfsbane) and other poisons, to three uncles.[11] In Satire VII. we find the expression: "What mortars (*mortaria*) now heal blind old men?" Bleeding was in general and perhaps, from an expression of Celsus, in excessive use at this time, and is often referred to. It was either

[8]Satire VIII., 115. [9]Liber XIV., 20.
[10]*Remedia Amoris*. 799.
[11]Satire I., 158.

general—from the arm—or by cups (*cucurbita ventosa*). These cups were made of horn or of brass, and were also applied dry for their derivative effect. Leeches are not mentioned. The celebrated antidote of Mithridates, King of Pontus and Bithynia, "by taking which daily, that monarch is said to have rendered himself proof against the dangers of poisons" (Celsus), is alluded to in Satire XIV. Its heterogeneous ingredients, thirty-seven in number, are given by Celsus, who directs that they be bruised, mixed with honey, and a piece the size of a sweet almond be given in a glass of wine. It is hard to comprehend how a composition which appears to us so worthless, and which has fallen into such deserved neglect, ever could have had the reputation that this had. Such experience is calculated to impair our confidence in human judgment and in modern "specifics."

The use of the *fibula* or clasp, applied to the prepuce of young actors and singers to prevent copulation and preserve the voice, is mentioned several times by Juvenal. Celsus[12] describes the operation of infibulation, as follows: "Some surgeons have been accustomed to infibulate youths, sometimes on account of the voice, and sometimes of the health. It is done as follows: the skin covering the glans is drawn out, marked on either side at points where it is to be perforated, and then released. If the marks return over the glans, too much has been taken up and it ought to be marked nearer the extremity. If the glans be free from these, that is the proper place for the clasp. Then, where the marks are, the skin is pierced with a needle and thread and the two ends of the latter are tied together. The thread is now pulled back and forth daily, until small cicatrices form around the openings. When these have become strong, the thread is removed and a fibula is applied, which is the better as it is the lighter." This operation does not seem to have been always an effective barrier to the fair Romans, for Juvenal says:[13] *"Solvitur his (i. e., feminis) magno comœdi fibula."* And again:[14] *"Si gaudet cantu nullius fibula durat vocem vendentis prætoribus."* And Martial says: *"Fibula quid præstat? carius ut futuant."* Celsus,[15] as we might suppose, disapproves of the operation: *"sed hoc quidem sæpius inter supervacua quam inter necessaria est,"*—"but this operation is oftener superfluous than necessary." It is not mentioned in the works of later Greek and Roman physi-

[12]Liber VII., 25, 3. [13]Satire VI., 73. [14]Satire VI., 378.
[15]Liber VII., 25.

cians, such as Galen, Aurelianus, Ætius, Paulus Ægineta, and would appear, therefore, to have fallen into early desuetude.

The restoration of the prepuce was also practised in those early days, upon certain individuals who wished to avoid the taxes and other inconveniences which its loss occasioned.

Juvenal repeats the complaints of the deadly autumn, "*autumnus letiferus,*" which we found so frequent in Horace.

"*Taberna,*" Satire II., was a shop where perfumes, "*opobalsama,*" etc., were sold, and was presided over by the *pharmacopola.* You will recall how Horace describes the *pharmacopolæ* as grieving over the death of their patron, the singer Tigellius. It is probable that they were the dispensers of medicines to the poor, as there were no drug-stores proper at Rome.

As bearing upon the daily experience of the medical contemporaries of Juvenal, as they went about visiting their patients, and also as indicating the source and character of some of their practice, may be cited, in conclusion, some remarks upon the condition of the streets and houses and the insecurity of life at Rome, to be found in Satire III., where Juvenal's old friend Umbritius is leaving the city in disgust. The unsafe condition of the houses is first depicted; according to Umbritius, a great many of them were supported with props to prevent their falling down, and there were many chinks and gaps in the ancient walls. Owing to the great noise in the streets, none but the rich could sleep, and many an invalid died from want of rest. For a stream of carriages was continually passing in the narrow and crooked thoroughfares, and the drivers were perpetually engaged in noisy disputes and foul abuse of one another. If you were in haste, your passage was obstructed by the crowd. A rich man's litter, borne aloft upon stout shoulders, jostled you aside; those behind pressed upon your back; one man would dig into you with his elbow, another with a hard pole; your shoulder would be struck by a joist, your head by a beam, and a cask thrust against your shins. Your legs were bespattered with mud, on all sides you were trodden on and the nail of a soldier's boot would stick in your toe. The cooks scattered the burning coals as they hurried by with their patron, meals, and your clothing was torn into shreds. One wagon loaded with a fir-tree, another with a huge pine, shook the streets as they advanced, the ends waving to and fro, threatening the people. Another wagon was loaded with stones from the quarries of the Apennines, and woe betide if the axle broke and the mass was precipitated on the people. Who could find

their scattered limbs or gather up the carcasses ground to powder? Then there were the dangers of the night when broken crockery, thrown out of the lofty windows, made dents in the pavement and threatened to break one's skull. Indeed, there were as many fates awaiting you as there were open windows where you passed. You might thank your lucky stars if they threw only the contents of the basins and pots upon you. Rash would he have been thought who went to supper without having made his will. Or your life was put in jeopardy by some drunken and ill-tempered fellow, ready to pick a quarrel with the first person he met. He took care to avoid the scarlet cloak and the long train of attendants, the many lights and the brazen lamp, but you whom the moon alone attended, he despised. Or you met a worse fate if you fell into the hands of the numerous robbers, driven by the soldiers out of their lairs in the neighboring Pontine marshes and forced to seek refuge within the city's limits.

This language may appear exaggerated, but Horace[16] speaks in similar strains, inveighing aganist the noise and smoke, and telling of "a builder in heat who hurries along with his mules and porters: the crane hurls aloft at one time a stone, at another a great piece of timber: the dismal funerals dispute the way with the unwieldy carriages: here runs a mad dog, there rushes a sow begrimed with mire."

Such are the all too brief glimpses of medical life and thought in imperial Rome which we glean from the writings of the greatest satirist of all ages.

[16]Epist. II., 2, 72.

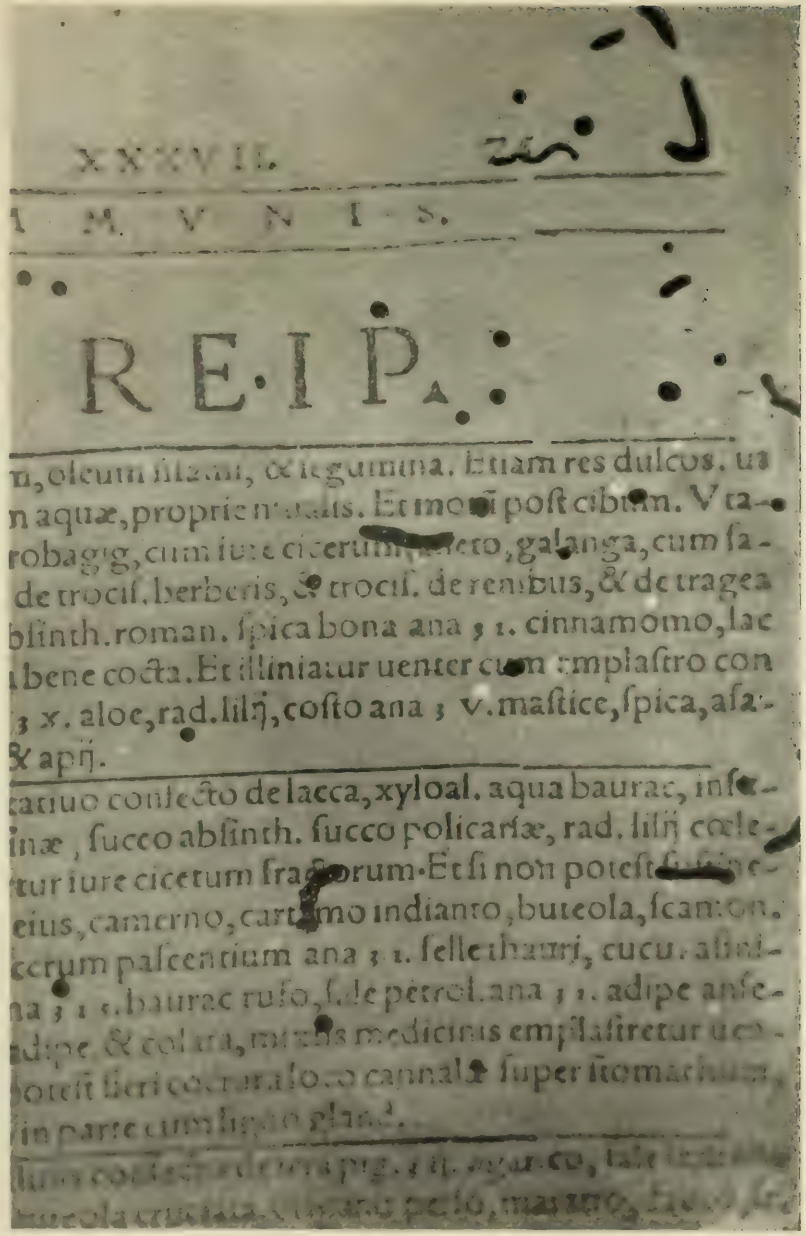
THE BOOK-WORM.

By FREDERICK P. HENRY, A.M., M.D.,
Honorary Librarian of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, Philadelphia.

The majority of intelligent people are unaware that the word "book-worm," which conjures up ideas of individuals of whom Dominie Sampson is perhaps the most familiar type, is literally applicable to an animal that is by no means extinct. Its traces are frequently seen in ancient books, especially those of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, in the form of perforations as clearly cut as those of a ticket-punch. The holes are not confined to single leaves, but may perforate a book of several hundred pages "from title-page to colophon." Neither are they limited to its interior, for a binding, whether it consists of vellum or of wood a quarter of an inch thick, may be riddled to such an extent as to resemble the shot-pattern of a gunmaker. The holes have just been compared to those made by a ticket-punch, and so far as their clean-cut, circular outline is concerned the comparison is correct. They differ, however, from the holes of a punch in that their course invariably is oblique. This description applies to the traces of the worm as most commonly observed. Sometimes, however, they destroy large portions of a page, and the gaps which they produce may have a vermicular outline. Both of these appearances are represented in the accompanying illustrations. (*See Plate 2.*)

Many a human "book-worm" is familiar with these marks, and is aware that they have been made by his animal prototype, but in the vast majority of cases this is an inference rather than a demonstration. I do not hesitate to assert that very few modern librarians have ever seen a book-worm. I have listened to the expression of doubts concerning its present existence—doubts based upon the fact that its traces are practically limited to ancient books—and at one time I was inclined to share them. The late Dr. Samuel Lewis, that learned and amiable bibliophile who spent a portion of each day in the library he loved and of which he was a munificent patron,[1] had never seen a book-worm, although he was fond of discussing it and was familiar with its scanty and scattered literature. The same is true of his scholarly friend, the late Prof. John Ashhurst, and of my predecessor in

[1]Library of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.


XXXVII.

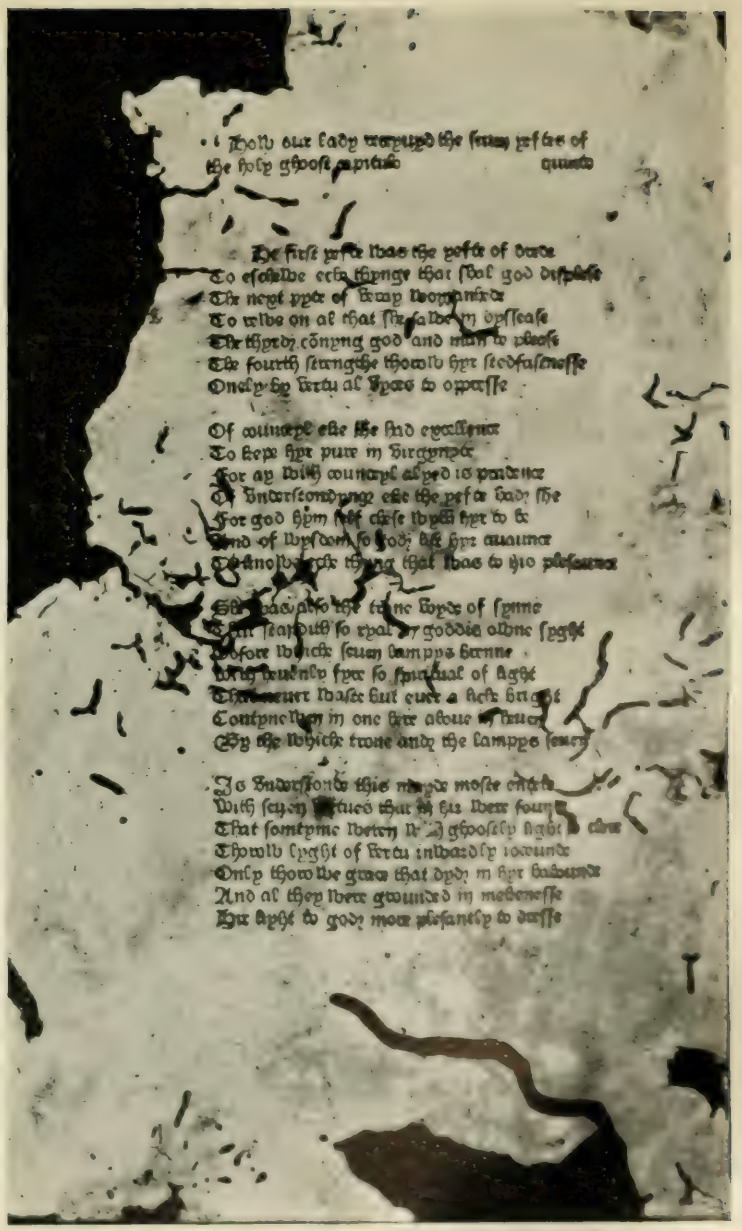
A M V N I S.

R E I P A

n, oleum ſtizani, & legumina. Etiam res dulcos. us
n aquæ, proprie m[illegible]is. Et mo[illegible] poſt cibum. V ta-
robagig, cum iure cicerum[illegible]cero, galanga, cum ſa-
de trocif. berberis, & trocif. de renibus, & de tragea
bſinth. roman. ſpica bona ana ʒ i. cinnamomo, lac
bene cocta. Et illiniatur uenter cum emplaſtro con
ʒ x. aloe, rad. lilij, coſto ana ʒ v. maſtice, ſpica, aſa-
& apij.

catiuo confecto de lacca, xyloal. aqua baurac, inſe-
inæ, ſucco abſinth. ſucco policariæ, rad. lilij cœle-
tur iure cicetum fra[illegible]orum. Et ſi non poteſt ſuſpe-
eius, camerno, cart[illegible]mo indianto, buteola, ſcan[illegible]on.
ccrum paſcentium ana ʒ i. felle thauri, cucu. aſini-
na ʒ i. baurac rufo, ſ. de petrol. ana ʒ i. adipe anſe-
adipe. & colata, mixtis medicinis emplaſtretur uce-
poteſt fieri cocta ra[illegible]o cannal[illegible] ſuper ſtomachum,
in parte cum hydro glan[illegible].

Fig. 1.


¶ Thou our lady wepyng the ſeuen ioyſe of
the holy ghoſt apriſo quoth

The firſt ioye was the ioyſe of drede
To eſchewe eche thynge that ſholde god diſpleſe
The next ioye of stedy contynaūce
To wilde on al that ſtryue ayenſt in oppoſeale
The thyrde cōnyng god and man to pleaſe
The fourth ſtrengthe thowlde hym ſtedfaſtneſſe
Onely by vertu al ſynne to oppreſſe

Of counſeyl eke the ſixt excellence
To kepe hym pure in virginyte
For ay with counſeyl aſked to perdure
The ſeuenth vnderſtondynge eke the ioyſe hade she
For god hym ſelf deſire wolde hym to be
Ful of wyſdom ſo hooly the hym auaūce
To knowlege eche thyng that was to hys pleſaunce

Sith grace alſo the tryne loyde of ſynne
Can ſeaſoune ſo ryal my goddes alone ſyght
Before whiche ſeuen lampys barne
Whiche brenneth fyre ſo ſpirituel of lyght
That neuer haſte ſuſt ouer a ſeke bright
Conſyneth in one fyre aboue al nature
By the whiche trone and the lampes ſeuen

To vnderſtonde this mayde moſte entyre
With ſeuen yiftes that in hir herte foun[illegible]
That ſomtyme herein ſ[illegible] ghoſtly ſyght [illegible] clere
Thowlde lyght of vertu inwardly rebounde
Only thowe the grace that dyde in hyr habounde
And al they herte gwounded in meekeneſſe
Hir lyght to godes more pleſantly to darſſe

Fig. 2.

Pages from old volumes showing the ravages of the bookworm. Fig. 1 showing the shot-hole perforations made by the insect. (From a sixteenth century book—*Buhahylyha* (*Byngezla*). Argent., 1532—in the Library of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.) Fig. 2. Showing the vermiform perforations. (Leaf of a "Caxton." From Blades' *Enemies of Books.*)

office, the late Dr. James H. Hutchinson. In fact, there is no account of the presence of the book-worm in the Library of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia from the date of its institution in 1787 until the eventful year of 1901, and it is morally certain that such a hostile invasion would not have gone unrecorded. I might even maintain, in the absence of documentary evidence to the contrary, that the book-worm was never seen in this country (in books, at least) until the date last above mentioned. I will content myself, however, with the statement that the only reference to the animal in American literature (apart from works on entomology) with which I am acquainted, is contained in Ringwalt's *Encyclopædia of Printing* (Phila., 1871), and this reference is indirect. After a very incomplete and inaccurate description of the worm which he had probably never seen, Ringwalt remarks: "There is now a private library in Philadelphia, a book perforated by this insect." In other words, in the city of Philadelphia in 1871, there was a single book perforated with a worm-hole! Anent this statement, Mr. Blades, in his *Enemies of Books,* opens his *jocular* vein: "O lucky Philadelphians who can boast of possessing the oldest library in the States, but must ask leave of a private collector if they wish to see the one worm-hole in the city!"

Bibliophiles regard it as their duty to announce to their confrères the discovery, capture and destruction of a single specimen of the worm, and if, in so doing, they display a degree of exultation that appears unseemly, they should be pardoned in view of their rare victories and the skulking character and devastating work of their foe. We have the authority of Mr. A. J. Bowden[2] to the effect that "instances of the capture alive of a book-worm are so rare that they deserve to be carefully chronicled and recorded." Mr. Cecil Deedes[3] reported the capture of two: one in a folio theological book in the Bodleian; the other in his own Venice *Benedictine St. Augustine.* Mr. G. Suckling discovered three at Messrs. Sotheran's Strand house. They were half-way through a bundle of quires, and evidently were on their second or third journey, judging from the number of perforations made in the paper. Mr. Bowden sent one of these destructive insects to the *Publisher's Circular,* and they made engravings from it for their readers, both in its natural size and also in magnified form.[4]

[2] *Book Lore,* vol. 1, p. 162.
[3] *Ibid.,* vol. 2, p. 21.
[4] *The Bibliographer,* vol. 6, 1884, p. 117.

The celebrated bibliophile, Mr. Dibdin, "was anxious to secure evidence concerning the insect, and went first to Messrs. Payne & Foss. Mr. Payne said he thought he had seen two. * * * At the British Museum, Dibdin goes on to relate, Mr. Henry Ellis had found only one, but it was alive and in a volume of the *Spectator*. * * * Messrs. Ogle & Co. sent Dibdin two specimens, one alive, the other dead, in a deal box. The live one escaped in transit; the dead one arrived safely and was about one-fourth of an inch long. Mr. Elmsley, the bookseller, detected one not only in the shape of a fly, but in the act of flying!"[5]

These "finds," which include the principal if not all recorded instances of the discovery of the worm *in flagrante delictu* are trivial compared with those at the College of Physicians of Philadelphia in the Spring of 1901. At that time the College purchased the valuable collection of the late Dr. J. Stockton Hough, which was largely composed of rare editions of the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The books were packed in thirty-eight white pine boxes, and had remained in them for about eight months before their purchase by the College. They numbered about thirty-five hundred, and every one of them was examined and classified by the librarian, Mr. C. P. Fisher, and myself. In the course of this examination Mr. Fisher discovered the worms literally by the dozen. They were found in all stages of their growth except that of the egg. Beetles, cocoons, and larvæ abounded, but unfortunately the powdery débris resulting from the pestilent activity of the latter was not examined microscopically with a view to the discovery of eggs.

There has been, and doubtless there still is, much confusion in the minds of bibliophiles concerning the natural history of the book-worm. The first description of the animal is to be found in a work entitled *Micrographia, or Some Physiological Descriptions of Minute Bodies Made by Magnifying Glasses*, by R. Hooke, F.R.S. This book was published at the expense of the Royal Society in 1665. The chapter on the book-worm is headed: "Of the small silver-colored book-worm," and contains an illustration which Blades believes to be largely a product of the imagination.[6] Be this as it may, it certainly bears no resemblance to the genuine book-worm in any stage of the latter's existence. To quote from the words of Mr. A. J. Bowden: "Accounts of the sea-

[5] *Book-Worm*, vol. 1, p. 76.

[6] This illustration is copied in the *Book-Worm* and in Blades' *Enemies of Books*.

serpent have been various and wonderful, but they pale before some which have been given of the book-worm." He also refers to Hooke's original description as well as to a statement of Sylvester, which he apparently discredits, but which is nevertheless true: "Sylvester," writes Bowden, "in the *Laws of Verse*, says it is a creature which, on being approached, stiffens into the resemblance of a streak of dirt—preferring, we suppose, death before the dishonor of being captured." Bowden makes no comment upon this statement of Sylvester, and therefore presumably doubts it, but in so far as it refers to the tendency of the worm to "play possum" it undoubtedly is correct. The writer has often observed that if touched they will become motionless and stiff, as described by Sylvester.

The following scientific description of the book-worm or drug-store beetle, as it is also called, is transcribed literally.[1] For permission to do so I am indebted to Mr. F. H. Chittenden, the author of the article in question, to whom I herewith tender my sincere thanks.

THE DRUG-STORE BEETLE. (*Sitodrepa panicea*, Linn.)

"One of the commonest of storehouse pests is the little *Sitodrepa panicea*, a frequent visitor in habitations, which it enters at open windows.

This beetle is a member of the family Ptinidæ. It is cylindrical in form, measuring about a tenth of an inch in length, and is of a uniform light-brown color, with very fine, silky pubescence. The elytra are distinctly

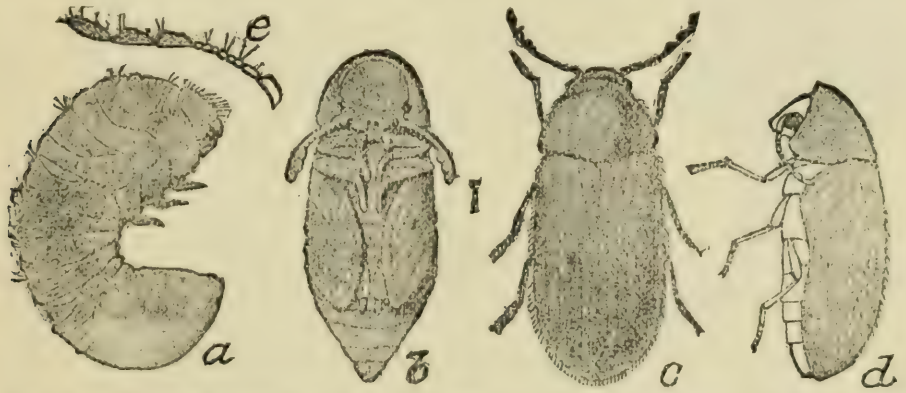


FIG. 61. *Sitodrepa panicea*: *a*, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, beetle, dorsal view; *d*, lateral view—all much enlarged; *e*, antenna—more enlarged. (From Chittenden, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.)

striated and the antennæ terminate in an elongate three-jointed club. Fig. 61, *c*, shows the beetle with antennæ extended, *e*, representing an antenna greatly enlarged. When at rest the head is retracted into the peculiar hood-like thorax, as shown in profile at *d*, and with the legs and antennæ folded under and tightly appressed to the body, the little creature easily escapes

[1] *U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Division of Entomology. Bulletin No. 4, New Series. Rev. Ed.* (Wash., 1896.)

observation. The larva is white, with darker mouth-parts, and of the cylindrical curved form indicated at *a*. The characteristic form of the head and legs is reproduced at fig. 62. The pupa, illustrated at *b*, is white.

The insect received its Latin name from its occurrence in dry bread (*panis*), and in Europe it is still known as the bread beetle, but its chief injuries are to druggists' supplies; hence the name drug-store beetle. Its depredations do not stop here, however, for it invades alike stores of all kinds, mills, granaries, and tobacco warehouses. Of household wares its preference is for flour, meal, breakfast foods, and condiments. It is especially partial to red pepper, and is often found in ginger, rhubarb, chamomile, boneset, and other roots and herbs that were kept in the farmhouse in our grandmothers' day. It also sometimes gets into dried beans and peas, chocolate, black pepper, powdered coffee, licorice, peppermint, almonds, and seeds of every description.

The subject of injuries wrought by this species has formed the text of a considerable literature, going back to the year 1721, when Pastor Frisch found the larva feeding upon rye bread, and including, besides damage of the nature referred to, injury to drawings and paintings, manuscripts and books. Some singular instances are recorded of its injuries as a bookworm. The late Dr. Hagen wrote that he once saw 'a whole shelf of theological books, two hundred years old, traveled through transversely' by the larva of this insect, and still another record is published of injury by this species, or *Ptinus fur*, to twenty-seven folio volumes, which it is said were 'perforated in a straight line by one and the same insect, and so regular was the tunnel that a string could be passed through the whole length of it and the entire set of books lifted up at once.'

FIG. 62.—*Sitodrepa panicea:* Head of larva, shown above; leg of larva below —much enlarged. (From Chittenden, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.)

In pharmacies it runs nearly the whole gamut of everything kept in store, from insipid gluten wafers to such acrid substances as wormwood, from the aromatic cardamom and anise to the deadly aconite and belladonna. It is particularly abundant in roots, such as orris and flag, and sometimes infests cantharides.

It is recorded to have established a colony in a human skeleton which had been dried with the ligaments left on, and the writer has seen specimens taken from a mummy. It has even been said to perforate tin foil and sheet lead, and that it will 'eat anything except cast iron.' In short, a whole chapter could be devoted to the food material of this insect, as nothing seems to come amiss to it and its voracious larvæ. The subject may conclude with the statement that this Division has received complaints from four different correspondents of injury to gun wadding, and there are several records of injury to boots and shoes and sheet cork.

The larvæ bore into hard substances like roots, tunneling them in every direction, and feed also upon the powder which soon forms and is cast out of their burrows. In powdery substances the larvæ form little round balls or cells, which become cocoons, in which they undergo transforma-

tion to pupæ and then to the adult insect. I have reared the insect from egg to beetle in two months, and as it habitually lives in artificially heated buildings and breeds out through the winter months, there may be at least four broods in a moderately warm atmosphere."

I must confess to a certain degree of scepticism concerning the story of the string and the worm-hole, contained in Mr. Chittenden's excellent description of the *Sitodrepa panicea.* It seems to justify Mr. Bowden's allusion to the sea-serpent. In the absence of any knowledge to the contrary, and in view of the scientific source from which the statement is derived, I am compelled to admit that the tunnel above described might have been made by *Ptinus fur,* but I am positive that it could never have been achieved by the only book-worm with which I am acquainted, *Sitodrepa panicea.* On the first page of this article I compared the holes of the book-worm to those made by a ticket-punch, but stated that they differed from the latter in one important respect, viz.: that "their course is invariably oblique." This obliquity is so marked that on holding between the eye and the light a few leaves that have been perforated by the worm, it will be found that it is impossible to see through them (I refer exclusively to the perforations of the *Sitodrepa panicea*). It is manifest, therefore, that the animal would have to take many a fresh start before traversing thirty-seven folio volumes, and that its journey would not be in a straight line. There may be other kinds of book-worm than the one with which I am acquainted, but that *Sitodrepa panicea* is the book-worm *par excellence,* I am convinced. I base this statement chiefly upon the fact that the holes made by this animal are identical with those in every worm-eaten book that I have examined.

Mr. Lang, in *The Library,* tells us something of the ancient history of the book-worm: "The ancients knew this plague of which Lucian speaks. Mr. Blades mentions a white book-worm slain by the librarian of the Bodleian. In Byzantium the black sort prevailed. Evenus, the grammarian, wrote an epigram against the black book-worm (Anthol. Pal. IX., 251).

'Pest of the muses, devourer of pages, in crannies that lurkest,
Fruits of the muses to taint, labor of learning to spoil,
Wherefore, oh black-fleshed worm! Wert thou born for the evil thou workest?
Wherefore thine own foul form shap'st thou with envious toil?'"[8]

Numerous prophylactics of the book-worm, some of them most

[8] *Book-Worm,* vol. 1, p. 80.

elaborate, have been recommended, but it is doubtful whether they possess any value apart from the cleanliness which their use, for the most part, implies. A book that is handled and read will never be attacked. "Neglecting your books is something like neglecting your best friends; the crime will bring its own punishment." Mr. Blades believed that the immunity from the worm enjoyed by modern books is due to the fact that they are not "edible." "One result," he states, "of the extensive adulteration of modern paper is that the worm will not touch it. His instinct forbids him to eat the china clay, the bleaches, the plaster of Paris, the sulphate of barytes, and scores of adulterants now used to mix with the fiber." There can be no doubt that the worm prefers a fifteenth century book to any other, but, as mentioned above, Mr. Dibdin found one in the *Spectator*, and I have been informed that there is a worm-eaten nineteenth century book in the Academy of Natural Sciences.

It is not at all surprising that the book-worm should have served as a theme for the poet. In fact, every writer upon the subject seems to have an inclination as irresistible as that of Silas Wegg, to "drop into poetry." The most celebrated among this class of poems is that of Dr. Thomas Parnell, a contemporary of Swift and Pope. It opens with the following spirited apostrophe:

"Come hither, boy, we'll hunt to-day
The Book-Worm, ravening beast of prey."

Then follows a description of the worm which may well excite doubts as to whether Parnell ever had seen one:

"Dreadful his head with clust'ring eyes,
With horns without and tusks within,
And scales to serve him for a skin.

. . . . .

See where his teeth a passage eat;
We'll rouse him from the deep retreat.
But who the shelter's forced to give?
'Tis sacred Virgil, as I live!
From leaf to leaf, from song to song,
He draws the tadpole form along,
He mounts the gilded edge before,
He's up, he scuds the cover o'er,
He turns, he doubles, there he passed,
And here we have him, caught at last."

There is a good deal more of this amusing and misleading poem (fancy a book-worm "scudding") which, according to Oliver Goldsmith, is an "unacknowledged translation from a Latin poem by Beza."

The following is taken from *Book-Lore* (vol. 4, p. 98), the original being in Dovaston's *Poems* (1825):

"There is a sort of busy worm
That will the fairest books deform,
By gnawing holes throughout them;
Alike through every leaf they go,
Yet oft its merits naught they know,
Nor care they aught about them.

"Their tasteless tooth will tear and taint
The poet, patriot, sage or saint,
Nor sparing wit nor learning;
Now if you'd know the reason why,
The best of reasons I'll supply:—
'Tis bread to the poor vermin.

"Of pepper, snuff or 'bacca smoke,
And Russia-calf they make a joke.
Yet why should sons of science
These puny, rankling reptiles dread?
'Tis but to let their books be read,
And bid the worms defiance."

Mr. James C. Woods is responsible for the following rondeau which appeared in the *Bibliographer* (vol. 6, 1884):

"The book-worm glides adown the row
Of hoarded tomes from long ago,
With ruthless auger boring on
From title-page to colophon,
Past leaded text and marge of snow:

"Through the fair covers' crimson glow,
Rich with meandering gold, aflow,
Around a Queen's escutcheon,
The book-worm glides.

"Oh, through what tales of lovers' woe,
Of battle-stress and tempest-throe,
High thoughts that o'er the world have shone
And passionate heart-beats dead and gone,
Unknowing, happier not to know,
The book-worm glides."

The greatest of all names associated with the book-worm is that of Robert Burns, who wrote the following quatrain in a copy of Shakespeare which he found "splendidly bound and gilt, but unread and worm-eaten in a noble person's library":

"Through and through the inspired leaves,
Ye maggots, make your windings;
But oh! respect his lordship's taste,
And spare his golden bindings."

Dr. Parnell has already been quoted in his native tongue at considerable length, but he evidently did not find the vernacular sufficiently expressive for his purpose, as appears from the following quotation which I make from Mr. Blades' *Enemies of Books:* "Pierre Petit, in 1683, devoted a long Latin poem to his" (the book-worm's) "dispraise and Parnell's charming ode is well known. Hear the poet lament:

'Pene tu mihi passerem Catulli
Pene tu mihi Lesbiam abstulisti.'

And then:

'Quid dicam innumeros bene eruditos,
Quorum tu monumenta tu labores
Isti pessimo ventre devorasti.'

While Petit, who was evidently moved by strong personal feeling against the 'invisum pecus,' as he calls him, addresses his little enemy as 'bestia audax' and 'pestis chartarum.'"

I have referred to the tendency displayed by all writers on the book-worm to "drop into poetry," and can only explain it by the hypothesis that the highest degree of consciousness of the most gifted worm is at least on a plane with the lowest degree of human sub-consciousness. It seems not improbable that a book-worm gorged with the choicest literature in prose and verse might be able to communicate in a sub-conscious manner with his human antitype. An objection to this hypothesis is the fact that the poetry thus evoked is minatory or even damnatory to the book-worm himself; but this may be in expiation of his crimes. Whatever may be the correct explanation of the fact, the writer has found it impossible to resist the impulse to contribute his quota to the poetry of the book-worm.

Sitodrepa panicea!
Whether worm thou art, or flea,
Matters not, for, culpa mea!
Thy *existence* is my shame.
Had I not my books neglected,
They had never thee protected;
Now, alas! too late ejected,
I can only curse thy name.

Easy said, but hard as German,
Thou polysyllabic vermin,
Is thy name, so long in learnin',
So obnoxious to my verse.
Shall I call thee Sito, Pani,
Drepa, Cea, Pite or Sani,
Or some word in Hindustani?
Any name will do to curse!

Library Building of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, 1313 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE LIBRARY OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF KINGS.

By JAMES MAC FARLANE WINFIELD, M.D.
Directing Librarian, Brooklyn, New York.

To the student of medical library growth, the history of the Library of the Medical Society of the County of Kings will be of interest. Although the Society was founded in 1822, it was not until 1845 that any attempt was made to establish a library. In 1844, Dr. Bradley Parker in his inaugural address as President advocated the founding of a medical library. Acting upon this suggestion a committee was appointed, who reported the following year that they had secured contributions to the amount of $50, and by purchase and donation had obtained a library of 60 volumes; also, that they had made arrangements with the City Library of the Brooklyn Lyceum (afterwards known as the Brooklyn Institute) for the housing of the library and for a meeting place of the Society. The old records show that after this first attempt very little was done toward increasing the library during the next twenty years. The management of the library was conducted by a standing committee until 1859, when the office of Librarian was established. Dr. George I. Bennet was the first to hold this office, serving from 1859 to 1868, inclusive.

In 1867, a special library committee recommended, inasmuch as previous efforts to establish a medical library worthy of the medical profession of Kings County had accomplished so little, that a medical department be established in the library of the Long Island Historical Society with the understanding that the title of all books deposited by the Medical Society be permanently vested in the Historical Society in return for the care and housing of the books by that institution. The recommendation was adopted, and through the energetic efforts of this committee nearly $1,000 was raised and over 200 volumes secured. The library was deposited with the Historical Society, and two years later the collection was greatly augmented by the gift of the library of the late Dr. D. C. Enos, comprising some 900 volumes.*

In 1869, Dr. William W. Reese, an active member of the above committee, was elected Librarian, and served until 1878. Indi-

*In 1901, the entire collection of about 3,500 books and pamphlets on the subject of medicine were deposited by the Long Island Historical Society in the Library of the Medical Society of the County of Kings as a permanent loan.

vidual membership to the Long Island Historical Society being requisite for the privilege of consulting the books deposited there by the Medical Society, the collection was never free and available to the profession as a whole. Recognizing this limitation of the usefulness of these books, Dr. Reese, as Librarian, purchased a portable bookcase in 1874, and placed it in the meeting room of the Society. Enough books to fill it were soon acquired, and this is the nucleus from which the present Library of the Medical Society of the County of Kings dates its uninterrupted growth. To Dr. Reese, the medical profession owes a debt of gratitude for the real foundation of the present library. The Society, in 1873, had secured a meeting room in Everett Hall, and here a free reading room was established in 1877, open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Dr. Reese was instrumental in founding the *Proceedings*, a monthly journal first published by the Society in 1876, and the additions to the library from this source were of great value. The *Proceedings* suspended publication in 1884, and in 1888 the Society founded its present official organ, the *Brooklyn Medical Journal*.

In 1878, Dr. W. H. Thayer was elected Librarian, and in 1879 was succeeded by Dr. T. R. French, who, in his annual report for that year, stated that the library contained 585 volumes and recommended that a committee of ten be appointed to raise funds for the increase of the library. Over $500 was raised for this purpose by the committee. Dr. A. Hutchins was Librarian in 1880; Dr. T. R. French again from 1881 to 1883; Dr. H. N. Read in 1884, and Dr. J. A. Ray in 1885. At this last date the library contained over 1,300 volumes.

In 1886, Dr. Joseph H. Hunt was elected Librarian, serving for five years. The certainty that the books were permanently housed stimulated the interest of the Society in the library, and, thanks to the pleasure with which books were collected and received by this book-loving and energetic librarian, the library more than doubled itself during his tenure of office.

In 1891, Dr. William Browning was elected Librarian, which office he held until 1901. During his able administration the library was the recipient of a number of valuable collections, including the Cutter Library of 1,000 volumes and the Watson collection of over 5,000 books and pamphlets, so that at the end of 1900 the library contained over 20,000 volumes. At the beginning of 1900 the title of the elective officer of the Society was changed to "Directing-Librarian" and the services of a salaried

Librarian engaged. The accessions for the year 1900 were 17,401 books and pamphlets and 33,900 numbers of journals.

In 1901, the writer was elected Directing-Librarian, which office he now holds. The accessions for 1901 amounted to 23,960 books and pamphlets and 66,222 numbers of journals (including the Purple Collection, the library of the late Dr. A. J. C. Skene, and the receipt of the Long Island Historical Society's loan). The library at present writing contains about 35,000 volumes and 25,000 pamphlets, primary copies; or, including duplicates, about 60,000 volumes in round numbers. About 600 current medical periodicals are regularly on file.

The growth of the library may be divided into two periods: first, the formative, from 1845 to 1874; second, that of assured growth and success, from 1874 to date. A valuable object lesson is furnished in the fact that attempts to maintain a library were sporadic and unattended with lasting success until the Society secured permanent quarters, after which event success was assured. It is also an interesting feature that but few of the library's 60,000 volumes were paid for by the Society as a body. Excepting accessions from the *Brooklyn Medical Journal* most of the books were individual donations and the large collections, such as the Watson and Purple, were purchased by the personal contributions of interested members of the Society. At present the only library endowment is the Zabriskie Memorial Fund of $2,000. The library is supported entirely by the dues of 700 members of the Society. Although from its very inception (with the exception of the period when the books were deposited with the Long Island Historical Society), the library has been maintained as a free public library, it never has been exempted from municipal taxation.

The first permanent home of the library, at 356 Bridge Street, was an ordinary three-story dwelling, 25x80 feet, purchased by the Society in 1887. The books were all housed in the second story. The library increased so rapidly that four years later the Librarian called the attention of the Society to the necessity for more room, but nothing was done until 1894, when Dr. George McNaughton, in his inaugural address as President of the Society, emphasized the urgent need for a new fireproof building. As a result of his stirring address a committee was appointed, who, acting with the trustees of the Society, were empowered to select a site, procure funds and erect a building. After careful consideration it was found that a suitable library building would cost

approximately $100,000. A lot was secured and the funds contributed almost wholly by the regular medical profession of Kings County, aided by the women of the doctors' families, who, as an auxiliary committee, raised over $17,000.

The cornerstone was laid November 11, 1898, and the present library building was formally opened May 19, 1900. It is located at 1313 Bedford Avenue, covering the entire lot of 59x85 feet; the architecture is Colonial in style, executed in red brick, with light stone trimmings (*See Plate* 3), and is of fireproof construction throughout.

On entering the wide Colonial doorway, one passes into a spacious foyer; the floor is marble tiled, the walls are done in gray burlap, and the ceiling painted a soft shade of yellow. Facing the entrance and occupying the greater part of the main floor is the auditorium, with a seating capacity of 400. To the right of the entrance is the office of the Directory for Nurses and a coat-room; to the left, a reception room, elevator, and a wide and graceful marble stairway leading to the second or library floor (*See Plate* 4).

On the second floor, the main reading room (*See Plate* 4) occupies the entire front of the building, and in size is 20x48 feet, with a sixteen-foot ceiling. It is lighted by five large windows; the walls are covered with dark green burlap; the ceiling is painted orange; the hardwood floor is covered by a crimson velvet rug, and all the woodwork is of quartered Flemish oak. The furniture is upholstered in crimson velvet brocade. At either end of the room are two massive open fireplaces, and on one side a beautiful stationary bookcase of quaint design with leaded glass doors, is the home of the ancient tomes, first editions of the medical fathers, musty and worm-eaten, but treasured by us, who are "heirs of all the ages in the foremost files of time." In the center of the room are two open racks for several hundred current English journals.

Opening from the main reading room is a conversation and smoking room, also finished in Flemish oak, with upholsterings of tapestry. Opening from the main hall is a smaller reading room devoted to current foreign periodicals. Between this and the smoking room is located the Librarian's office, connecting the main reading room with the stack room. It is so situated as to command a view of the main reading room, the stack room, the foreign journal room, and through a glass door in the latter, the main hallway. These three smaller rooms are lighted from over-

Entrance hall to the Library of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Main reading room of the Library of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, Brooklyn, N. Y.

head skylights opening in an interior light shaft of white enameled brick (*See Fig.* 1).

The stack room occupies the entire rear of this and a mezzanine story, and its dimensions are 31x55 feet with a twenty-five-

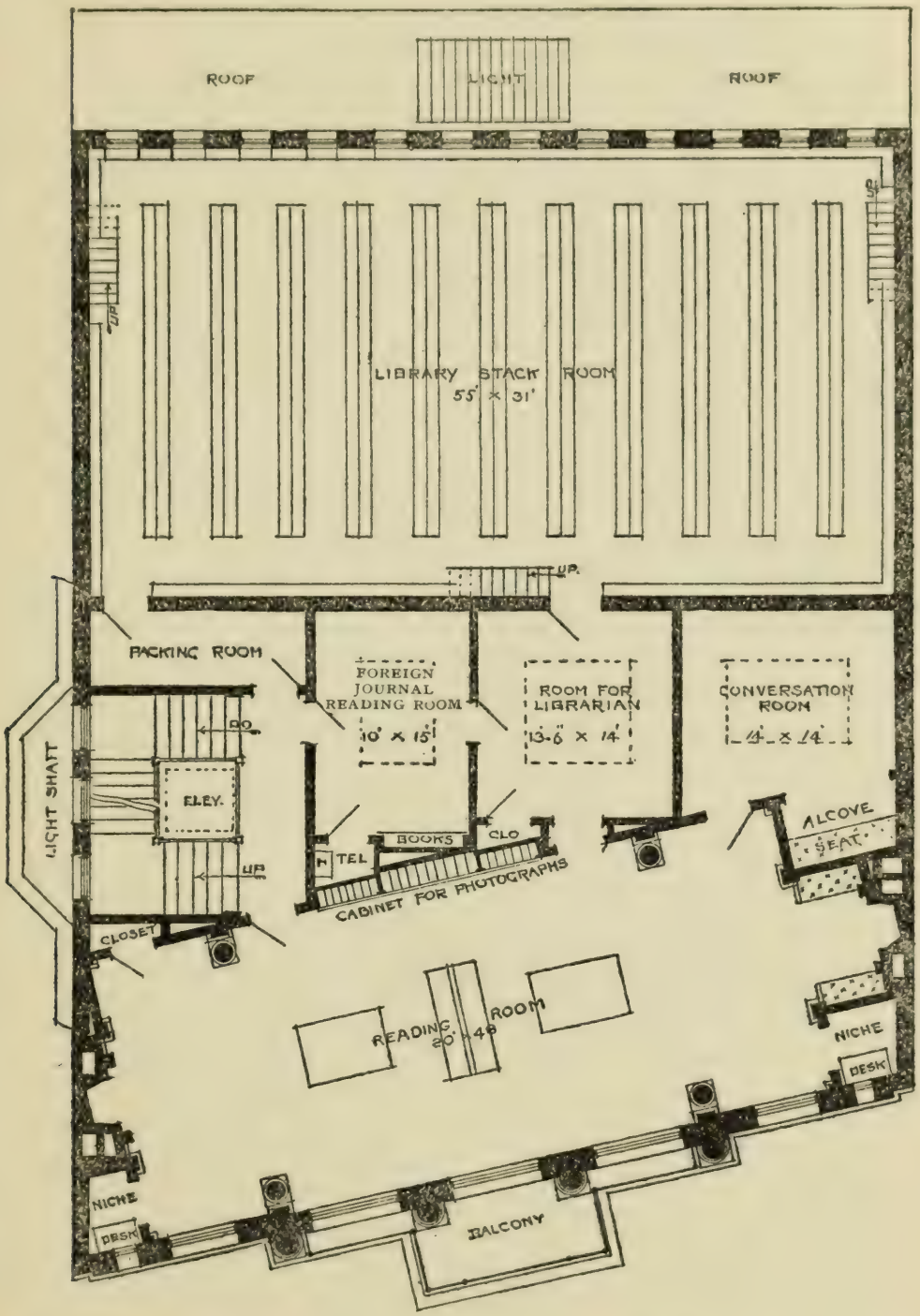


Fig. 1. Second-floor plan of the Library of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, Brooklyn, N. Y.

foot ceiling. Not an inch of wood is used in the construction or trimmings of this room, the idea being to make it absolutely fireproof; to this end steel doors are used, the window-frames are of steel and the panes of heavy wire-mesh plate glass, and the main floor is of solid masonry. The three tiers of steel stacks are painted dark green. One tier was finished with the opening of the building, but the rapid growth of the library necessitated providing the two remaining tiers, which have been erected and the room completed during the present year, thanks to the energy of the President of the Society, Dr. H. A. Fairbairn, in raising the necessary funds of $7,000. The stack room has a capacity of 100,000 volumes. The shelves are made of sheet steel, heavily enameled in dark green, and are perfectly adjustable. With end brackets and pilasters of bronze and with decorated walls and ceiling, the stack room presents an exceptionally handsome appearance. It is lighted in the rear by four large windows running from top to bottom of the room, and on the opposite side by three windows running from the second tier up and opening on the light shaft before mentioned. Electric light is used throughout the building.

Connecting the stack room with the main hallway is a small packing room, from which a book-lift descends to the basement, where all books are received and sorted, additional stacks being here provided for this purpose with a capacity of several thousand volumes. The steam heating and power plant occupies a portion of the basement. The top floor of the building is devoted to two smaller lecture halls, the office of the *Brooklyn Medical Journal,* and an apartment for the custodian of the building.

The graceful Colonial building with its valuable contents of treasures, garnered from the past, stands as a fitting monument to the unselfish work of busy, earnest-hearted men who found time and means to help the profession and those who follow them in the rugged, upward path of medical science.

A FEW HINTS ON MEDICAL LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION.

By JOHN S. BROWNNE,
Librarian of the New York Academy of Medicine, New York City.

Of all the trite sayings, possibly no one contains more of truth than the familiar line in the copy books, "Experience is the best teacher." A darkey on a Southern plantation, on being asked by his employer why he planted his tobacco in the way he did, replied:

"'Sperience done taught me dat's de best way."

"Experience, Sambo, what is that?"

"Why, 'sperience is de 'sperience dat 'speriences de 'sperience."

Just so, my "'sperience" in library work has taught me many things which I apply in library management, and if the detailing of a few of them will be of any assistance to fellow medical librarians the object of writing these hints will be accomplished.

In earlier days, when I was my own cataloger, assistant and attendant, I discovered that expedition was the first point I should demonstrate. At that time there was no *Index Medicus,* and the only available indexes were Neale's *Digest,* Schmidt's *Jahrbücher* and Hayem's *Revue.* From these old standards I usually found something on which I started my "reader," while I looked through the cyclopædias and latest reference books for newer material. In those days, experimental medicine was in its infancy, and the pathological laboratory had scarcely appeared, outside of Germany. Constant looking through the literature made me familiar with the location of most articles in different classes, and so, as the library grew and an assistant was provided, I worked out the administration of the library from the experience I had acquired.

I discovered that the cataloger is the best person for the main reading room, as being the one most familiar with the books. If a student and worker, the cataloger will soon acquire the talent of supplying readers with the material they seek. Therefore, my first assistant and cataloger is placed in charge of the main reading room, where all the mail is opened and disposed of and all the cataloging is done. The main author or title cards are cataloged by hand, and the subject headings and number of aditional cards required are noted on the backs. These additional subject

cards are copied by the typewriter in another part of the building where the noise of the machine does not disturb the readers.

In the early morning, the first assistant and cataloger, after opening the mail, prepares the new material for use as quickly as possible, and most of the cataloging is done in the morning. From two until five o'clock in the afternoon the most readers are in the library, and little is done by the first assistant but attend to their wants.

From one until five o'clock in the afternoon the second assistant puts the journal mail on file, sorts and places "donations" and in the evening accessions the day's cataloging, and puts away the books used during the day.

In some quarters "up-to-date-ness" seems to be a synonym for success, and in this library, where almost all are engaged in work along the lines of the most recent developments of medicine and surgery, it is most essential to keep the catalog "up-to-date." Since 1899, when the *Index Medicus* was discontinued, this task has been a difficult one. The importance of renewing this publication, now being undertaken by the Carnegie Institute, cannot be overestimated in its practical value to Medical Science. When its publication is resumed it will then be a simpler matter for medical libraries to furnish the latest literature on the application of the adrenals and as to how many surgeons use Quincke's method of lobar puncture.

Meanwhile, even if the current bibliographies are not complete, we have the comfort of knowing that it is merely a demonstration of the adage, "All things come to him who waits," and that the *Index Medicus* again will be with us soon. We must not forget, however, that no index means a great deal unless tuned to the accompaniment of an intelligent, capable librarian in charge.

A PRACTICAL SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION FOR MEDICAL LIBRARIES, LARGE OR SMALL.

By ALBERT T. HUNTINGTON,

Librarian of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, Brooklyn, New York.

Since the beginning of library history, the subject of classification has been a bone of contention and discussion both among scholars and professional librarians. All this discussion has been beneficial, no doubt, but it has not evolved a perfect system of classification; nor will any system of library classification be generally conceded to be perfect until all men think alike and look at all things from precisely the same viewpoint, and that is—never.

Before entering enthusiastically upon the task of evolving an entirely new system of classification which is predestined to be well-nigh perfect and to replace all other systems now in use, the scholar should bear in mind that while the classification of knowledge may be an exact science, the classification of books as they are written (library classification) is not an exact science. An intimate acquaintance with books as they are written will soon convince the ardent classifier that books are not written "as they ought to be" to fit a perfect classification of knowledge. Classifications should be made to fit libraries (collections of books as they are written), not libraries to fit classifications.

Furthermore, libraries of different classes and catering to different spheres of utility, demand different classifications. Hence, the classification designed for a general library is not suitable, in whole or in part, for a special library; nor is it possible to incorporate in the general scheme of classification for the general library the classification suitable for a special library, however nearly perfect the latter may be for its own special subject. In the special medical library, for instance, fiction and poetry are considered only in their relation to medicine and medical men; so with a host of other subjects which, in the general library, are considered from an entirely different standpoint—that of the general reader.

Bearing these facts in mind, and turning to medical library classification, we disclaim any intention to present a perfect system of classification for the medical library, but rather, as the title of this article reads, "a practical system." It has been evolved after years' experience inside a medical library, and the viewpoint is that of the practical librarian *considering medical literature as a*

whole. We call it practical because its use in two of the largest medical libraries in the world has not revealed any grave deficiencies or radical faults. First inaugurated in the Library of the New York Academy of Medicine, certain changes and additions, which every day use showed advisable, were incorporated in adopting it for the Library of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, where the writer had the choice of using whatever system seemed the best and most practical.

In making this classification, the following points have been borne in mind:

1. That it is desirable to classify medical books as they are written; not as they might or ought to be written. In brief, the medical library demands a classification of medical literature rather than a classification of medical knowledge.
2. That in adopting any system of classification, care should be taken at the outset that it will answer not only all the present needs of the library, but also that it may be made applicable by expansion to whatever growth the library in time may attain. Otherwise successive stages in the growth of a library will necessitate periods of re-classification involving a waste of labor and expense.
3. That any one special section in a system of classification should include as far as practicable all the resources of the library on that subject. Single books commonly written on two or more subjects should be grouped as far as practicable.
4. That it is desirable, though not essential, that the classification should have logical sequence.

The classification is as follows:

1. **GENERAL REFERENCE.**
   - A. Encyclopedias, etc.
   - B. Language Dictionaries.
   - C. Medical Dictionaries.
2. **DIRECTORIES** (Arranged by Countries and Localities).
3. **BIBLIOGRAPHY.**
   - A. General Lists.
   - B. Individual Authors.
   - C. Publishers' Catalogs.
   - D. Sales Catalogs.
   - E. Library Catalogs.

4. **PERIODICALS.***
   A. American (United States).
      a. Transactions.
      b. Health Reports and Official Departmental Documents.
      c. Governmental Publications.
      d. Agricultural Experiment Station Reports.
   B. English (Great Britain).
      a. Transactions.
      b. ..... etc.
   C. French.
   D. German.
   E. Italian.
   F. Spanish.
   Etc., etc.
   X. International Transactions.
5. **BIOGRAPHY.**
   A. Biographies of Individuals.
6. **HISTORY.**
7. **CLASSICS.** Incunnabula.
8. **ZOOLOGY.** Natural History.
9. **VETERINARY MEDICINE.**
10. **BIOLOGY.**
11. Ethnology, Antropology, Natural History of Man.
12. Evolution.
13. **EMBRYOLOGY.**
14. Teratology.
15. **ANATOMY** (General).
16. Anatomy (Comparative).
17. **HISTOLOGY.**
18. **PATHOLOGY.**
    A. Post-Mortem Examinations.
19. **BACTERIOLOGY.**

*Periodicals should be arranged strictly in alphabetical order by title In the case of the United States, Transactions, Health Reports, etc., should be subdivided into National, State and Local. The National should be arranged by corporate title strictly in alphabetical order; the State, alphabetically by states and in each state by corporate title; the Local, alphabetically by states, each state by locality, each locality by corporate title.

20. **PHYSIOLOGY.**
    A. Animal Heat. Thermometry.
    B. Function of Motor Apparatus. Muscles. Locomotion.
    C. Vivisection.
22. **NOMENCLATURE.**
24. **DIAGNOSIS.**
    A. Auscultation and Percussion.
25. **MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.**
    A. Prescription-Writing. Posology.
    B. Counter-Irritation.
    C. Hypodermic Medication.
    D. Inhalation.
    E. Serum-Therapy.
    F. Transfusion. Cupping. Purging.
26. Special Drugs.
27. Proprietary Preparations.
28. Electrotherapy. Medical Electricity.
    A. Radiography.
29. Hydrotherapy.
30. Climatology.
31. Mechanotherapy. Massage. Gymnastics. Training.
32. Nursing.
33. **PHARMACY.** Formularies.
34. Pharmacopœias and Dispensatories. (Official, Arranged by Countries.)
35. **GENERAL MEDICINE.** Practice.
36. Clinical Medicine.
37. Domestic Medicine.
40. **OPHTHALMOLOGY.**
41. **OTOLOGY.**
42. **LARYNGOLOGY.**
43. **RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.**
44. Asthma. Hay Fever.
45. Bronchitis.
46. Croup. Diphtheria.
47. Pneumonia.
48. Phthisis.
50. **CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.**
    A. Blood.
    B. Arteries. Veins. Capillaries.

52. **GLANDULAR AND LYMPHATIC SYSTEM.**

54. **DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.**

A. Mouth. Tongue. Salivary Glands.

B. Pancreas.

C. Vermiform Appendix.

55. Intestines.

A. Hernia.

56. Liver. Gall Bladder.

57. Rectum. Anus.

58. Defecation.

59. Dietetic Disorders.

60. Foods and Dietetics.

A. Beverages.

61. Obesity. Leanness.

62. **GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.**

65. **NERVOUS SYSTEM.**

A. Brain and Spinal Cord.

B. Cerebral Localisation.

C. Concussion. Injuries to Spine. Nervous Shock.

D. Surgery of Nervous System.

E. Sympathetic Nervous System.

F. Neurasthenia. Mental Exhaustion.

G. Migraine. Neuralgia.

H. Aphasia.

I. Apoplexy. Paralysis. Locomotor Ataxia.

J. Chorea.

K. Melancholia. Suicide.

L. Hysteria. Hypochondria. Epilepsy. Idiocy.

66. Insanity.

67. Psychology. Mind and Body.

A. Sensibility. Emotions. Affections.

B. Memory.

C. Delusion. Superstition. Magic. Witchcraft.

D. Physiognomy. Phrenology.

68. Sleep. Insomnia. Catalepsy. Somnambulism.

69. Animal Magnetism. Hypnotism. Mesmerism.

70. Inebriety.

71. Drug Habits. Narcotics.

A. Tobacco.

72. Hydrophobia.

A. Tetanus.

73. Sunstroke.
74. Sea-Sickness.
75. **GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.**
    A. Urinary Analysis.
76. Albuminuria.
77. Diabetes.
78. Dropsy.
79. Kidney. Bright's Disease.
80. Urinary Bladder. Calculus.
81. Male Urethra. Prostate.
82. Testis. Scrotum. Penis. Spermatic Cord.
83. Venereal Diseases (General).
84. Syphilis.
85. Gonorrhœa.
87. Sexual Instinct, Neuroses, Ethics, etc.
88. Generation. Stirpiculture.
89. Impotence. Sterility. Fecundity.
90. **GYNECOLOGY.**
91. Ovaries.
92. Uterus. Cervix.
93. Menstruation.
95. **OBSTETRICS.**
    A. Ectopic Gestation.
96. Abortion. Miscarriage. Still-Birth.
97. **PEDIATRICS.**
    A. Infant-Feeding.
98. **ORTHOPEDICS.**
    A. Plastic Surgery.
100. **SURGERY** (General).
    A. Surgical Shock.
101. Anæsthesia.
102. Asepsis and Antisepsis.
103. Fractures and Dislocations.
104. Minor Surgery and Bandaging.
105. Military and Naval Medicine.
106. Wounds.
107. Septic Diseases. Inflammation. Ulcers, etc.
108. Emergencies. First Aid.
109. **TUMORS. CANCER. DISEASES OF THE BREAST.**

110. **DERMATOLOGY.**
- A. Hair and Scalp.
- B. Hypertrophies.
- C. Acne.
- D. Leprosy.

112. **PARASITICAL DISEASES.**

113. Diseases from Lower Animals.

115. **INFECTIOUS DISEASES. FEVERS** (General.).

116. Small-Pox. Vaccination.

117. Cholera.

118. Malaria. Intermittent and Remittent Fever.

119. Typhoid and Typhus Fever. Enteric Fever.

120. Yellow Fever.

121. Morbilli. Scarlet Fever. Scarlatina.

122. Epidemics. Plagues.

123. **GENERAL HYGIENE. PUBLIC HEALTH.**
- A. Quarantine. Disinfectants and Disinfecting.
- B. Adulteration and Food Inspection. Water Supply.
- C. Disposal of the Dead.

124. Personal Higiene.
- A. Longevity. Senility.
- B. Occupation Diseases.

125. Habitation Hygiene, Construction, Sanitation.

126. **SOCIOLOGY.**

128. Prostitution.

129. Criminology.

130. **CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.**
- A. Reports of Institutions.

133. **VITAL STATISTICS.**

134. Life Insurance.
- A. Reports.

135. **MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND TOXICOLOGY.**
- A. Death and Sudden Death.
- B. Infanticide.

137. **EDUCATION.**
- A. Reports of Schools.
  - a. General.
  - b. Medical.
  - c. Dental.

d. Nursing.
e. Pharmaceutical.
f. Veterinary.

138. **MEDICAL ETHICS AND PHILOSOPHY.**
A. Codes of Ethics.
B. Relation of Physician and Public.
C. Empiricism. Cure-Alls.

140. **HOMEOPATHY.**

142. **DENTISTRY.**

143. **CHEMISTRY.**
A. Chemical Analysis.

144. Physiological Chemistry.

145. **BOTANY.**

146. **PHYSICS.**

149. **INSTRUMENTS, ETC. CATALOGS.**

150. **MISCELLANIES.**

In the above, the headings in boldface type are the main subjects which form the groundwork of this system and which should be in the smallest library at the inception of its growth. All the other headings are supplementary and may be added only so fast as the growth of the library warrants. The above system is not to be regarded as having reached its final stage of expansion; it simply meets the present needs of the Library of the Medical Society of the County of Kings and will be further expanded as the growth of the library may demand. From Sec. 65 an idea of the method of expansion, when there are a sufficient number of books to justify it, may be gained. In such a subdivision one should always refer back to the main section of general treatises, for additional references. The primary, skeleton system (in boldface type) will be noted as being logical in sequence, roughly as follows: General reference; development; primary branches of medicine; materia medica and therapeutics; general medicine, developed by the various systems of the human body; surgery; infectious diseases; hygiene; miscellanies. It will also be noted that two or more subjects on which single books are commonly written are placed in close juxtaposition.

A fundamental principle, to be borne in mind, is that all the subjects are *general* in scope; *i. e.*, "anatomy" (15) and

"liver" (56) should include respectively every writing on *general* anatomy and every writing on the liver. Monographs on the anatomy of the liver, for instance, are classified under "liver," not under "general anatomy." When the size of the library demands a closer classification, subdivide your "liver" section as follows:

56. A. Anatomy of the Liver.
56. B. Physiology of the Liver.
56. C. Surgery of the Liver.
Etc., etc.

The surgeon will probably take exception to this system, by maintaining that as surgery of the liver is surgery, it ought to be placed under general surgery; but the librarian is considering medical literature as a whole, not from the viewpoint of the surgeon or specialist alone.

In each section or sub-section, the books should be arranged on the shelves strictly in alphabetical order by author and then by title, the same as in the card catalog. It will be seen that all "call numbers" are unnecessary. On your catalog card there will be placed the section number, which will also appear inside the book, preferably on the bookplate if one is used. Given the section number, the book will always be found in its proper alphabetical place on the shelves of that section. In a scientific library, the disfigurement of books by pasting paper labels or marking the backs of otherwise handsome volumes is unnecessary and detracts greatly from the appearance of the collection. It also involves a waste of time.

The writer presents the above for the use of libraries unsatisfied with the system of classification which they now may be using, and for the consideration of those libraries which have not as yet adopted a definite system.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL LIBRARIANS.

MISS M. C. NOYES, Editor, Baltimore, Md.

OFFICERS, 1902-1903.

President—Wm. Osler, M.D., 1 W. Franklin Street, Baltimore, Md.

Vice-President—Robert Fletcher, M.D., Army Medical Museum, Washington, D. C.

Secretary—Miss M. R. Charlton, Library Medical Department, McGill University, Montreal, Canada.

Treasurer—George D. Hersey, M.D., Librarian Rhode Island Medical Society, 148 Broad Street, Providence, R. I.

The Executive Committee—George M. Gould, M.D., 1631 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; C. Perry Fisher, Librarian College of Physicians, Philadelphia, Pa.; John S. Brownne, Librarian New York Academy of Medicine, New York City, N. Y.

CONSTITUTION.

1. This Association shall be called THE ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL LIBRARIANS.

2. The object of the Association shall be the fostering of medical libraries, and the maintenance of an exchange of medical literature among its members.

3. Any medical librarian or other person interested in medical libraries, and who shall be approved by the Executive Committee, may be a member, on receiving the majority vote of the members present at an annual meeting, and on paying the annual dues.

4. The annual dues shall be $5.00.

5. The Officers of the Association shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer, who shall be elected annually by ballot.

6. There shall be elected annually two committees, an Executive Committee and a Finance Committee.

7. The Executive Committee shall consist of three members, and shall have charge of the Exchange, and the general management of the affairs of the Association; it shall report at the annual meeting.

8. The Committee on Finance shall consist of five members.

It shall have in its charge the collection of funds by gifts, subscriptions or contributions, other than the regular dues.

9. The Honorary Members of the Association, limited to twenty-five, should be nominated by the Executive Committee, and shall pay no dues.

10. The annual meeting shall be held at a time and place to be fixed by the Executive Committee, due notice being sent to each member.

11. Five members shall constitute a quorum.

12. The Executive Committee, in conjunction with the Secretary, shall arrange the program of the annual meetings.

13. This Constitution may be amended at an annual meeting by the majority vote of those present, due notice of the proposed amendments having been sent to each member.

At the Fourth Annual Meeting the following action was taken: "RESOLVED, That only librarians representing medical libraries of not less than 500 volumes and with regular library hours and attendance are eligible to membership."

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held October 18th, 1902, at the University Club in Philadelphia, the following proposition from the *Medical Library and Historical Journal* was considered. It was proposed that the Association's publication, the *Bulletin of the Association of Medical Librarians,* be merged with the *Medical Library and Historical Journal,* which should become the official organ of the Association hereafter. In return for the Association's subscribing, at a reduced rate, for a copy for each member of the Association, the *Journal* agreed to publish all the transactions and the want and exchange lists of the Association free of charge.

The Executive Committee considered the proposition to be advantageous to the interests of the Association and it was unanimously accepted. Each member of the Association, therefore, is entitled to a copy of the *Medical Library and Historical Journal,* with which is merged the *Bulletin of the Association of Medical Librarians.*

THE EXCHANGE.

At the second annual meeting the Association authorized the Executive Committee to establish "an Exchange," the object of

which should be to secure by exchange, gift or purchase, books and periodicals from physicians, publishers, authors, and libraries, and to redistribute them to the membership libraries of the Association.

The Manager of the Exchange desires to call the attention of the Association to the want and exchange lists published at the end of this issue of the *Journal*.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS HISTORICAL CLUB.

At the first meeting of the session of 1902-1903, Dr. Eugene F. Cordell, of the University of Maryland, was elected President, and Dr. T. B. Futcher was elected Secretary.

The programs have been as follows:

October 13, 1902.

"Some Early Autopsies in the United States." By Dr. Walter Steiner, of Hartford, Conn.

"William Beaumont, a Pioneer American Physiologist." By Dr. Wm. Osler.

November 10, 1902.

"Letters of Andrew Wiesenthal, Medical Student in London in the Eighteenth Century." By Dr. E. F. Cordell.

"Thatcher's Military Journal." By Dr. Henry M. Hurd.

A collection of Dr. Thacher's important works were shown by Dr. Hurd and Dr. Osler.

December 8, 1902.

"The Life and Works of Bichat: A Centenary Address." By Dr. W. S. Thayer.

"Some Early German Contributions to the History of Appendicitis." By Dr. Howard A. Kelly.

Dr. E. F. Cordell read the original account given by Dr. Andrew Wiesenthal in the *London Medical and Physical Journal* on the parasites of "gapes" in chickens.

Dr. Wm. Osler showed an autograph copy of Morgan's "Discourse upon the Institution of Medical Schools in America," which had been sent by the author to Prof. Hope, of Edinburgh, in 1765.

MEDICAL LIBRARY AND HISTORICAL JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF MEDICAL LIBRARIES, BIBLIOGRAPHY, HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL LIBRARIANS

EDITORS

ALBERT T. HUNTINGTON
BROOKLYN

JOHN S. BROWNNE
NEW YORK

BUSINESS MANAGER
GEORGE A. SHEPARD

Subscription: In the United States and Canada, $2.00; In all other countries, $2.50 (10 shillings; 10 marks; 12 francs). Single copies, 75 cents.

Advertising rates furnished on application.

Original papers and communications are solicited and necessary illustrations will be furnished without cost.

Address all communications and make all remittances payable to the MEDICAL LIBRARY AND HISTORICAL JOURNAL, 1313 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn-New York, U.S.A.

Vol. I January, 1903 No. I

EDITORIAL.

In introducing itself, it is fitting that the *Journal* should outline its scope and aims. It is designed to fill a place occupied by no other journal, in supplying to medical historians, medical librarians and medical bibliophiles an exclusive medium of intercommunication. The awakening of interest in medical history is becoming widespread; medical bibliography long since has been a subject of great importance; the comparatively recent spread of the medical library movement is of value not easily overestimated as a matter of vital interest to the whole medical profession, not only as an educational factor, but also as a powerful influence in bringing various factions into harmony by furnishing a common rallying point. There is no other exponent of these interests in the field and we believe that one has cause for existence without being merely a useless addition to the already overcrowded field of medical journalism. The title, "*Medical Library and Historical Journal,*" is to be construed in its widest sense of applying to the library of the individual physician as well as to the large public library. Our aim is set forth on the title page—"Devoted to the Interests of Medical Libraries, Bibliography, History and Biography." Li-

brarians, historians, and bibliophiles all meet on a common ground —bibliography. The three may be said to constitute a brotherhood, each of whose interests the *Journal* is designed to subserve.

. . . . . .

First, on our table of contents, will appear original articles on the subjects of medical history and biography, practical medical library administration and economy, medical bibliography, the care of books, the history, construction and use of medical libraries, etc. Following the publication of the Transactions of the Association of Medical Librarians and the Editorial page, there will be departments devoted to queries, new appliances, notes and news, reviews, medical journals, an index medicus of every current medical book published in whatever language, announcements of new books, want and exchange lists, etc.

. . . . . .

Our index medicus is, we believe, the only attempt at a *complete* index of every current medical book. While our facilities for making this index most complete are unexcelled, there may be a few local publications which may not come to our immediate attention. We shall appreciate the favor of prompt notification from any source if any such omissions do occur. Our index we shall strive to make a feature which shall recommend the *Journal* to every physician.

. . . . . .

In typographical appearance and in illustration, the *Journal* is designed to be pleasing to the eye of the true bibliophile. We believe that there is a field for the *Journal* and that it will receive adequate support. Its future success is what your support, coupled with the unremitting efforts of the editors, make it. If it is valuable to you, each year will see its growth and increase in influence. Our labors are directed to this end.

THE ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL LIBRARIANS.

The Association of Medical Librarians has adopted the *Journal* as the official organ for the publication of its transactions, etc. Founded in 1898, the Association has as its object "the fostering of medical libraries, and the maintenance of an exchange of medical literature among its members." Its membership is made up of medical librarians and of others interested in the building up of our medical libraries throughout the country. The annual dues are five dollars, which include subscription to the *Journal*.

In its aims and in its work, the Association merits the active support of every medical bibliophile, and such of our readers as are interested in promoting a good cause should affiliate themselves with it. We shall have more to say in reference to the Association, its scope, its potential influence and its possibilities, in the next number of the *Journal*.

AN AMERICAN MEDICAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

From one of our contributors, Dr. Eugene F. Cordell, of Baltimore, we have received the suggestion that the time is ripe for the establishment of an American Medical Historical Society. The idea has been broached to a number of physicians and surgeons interested in medical history and has received the most hearty endorsement. Certainly, the interest now being taken throughout the country by the profession in matters relating to the history and bibliography of medicine warrants the opinion that there is a demand for such a national society.

A national American Medical Historical Society would not encroach upon a field already covered by any one of the national medical societies, of which it cannot be said there is a dearth. The work of the New York Medico-Historical Society (founded 1864), of the Johns Hopkins Hospital Historical Club (founded 1889) and of other similar organizations has attracted widespread attention and has been of value not confined to any one locality. All of these have paved the way for the establishment of a national society, the scope of whose work would doubtless interest a large number of the members of the medical profession. We solicit from our readers throughout the country communications expressing their views on this subject.

OUR ADVERTISERS.

It is our ultimate aim to carry advertising of every commodity that in any way is of interest to librarians, bibliophiles and those pursuing medical literary research. We will undertake to forward every application for any new or old medical book or journal to its proper destination, and we will place those who may desire translating, abstracting, etc., done, in direct communication with responsible parties who are engaged as specialists in this line of work. Our readers will confer a favor if they will give credit to the *Journal* when they communicate with our advertising patrons.

BOOK REVIEWS.

THE NOSE AND THROAT IN MEDICAL HISTORY. By Jonathan Wright, M.D., of Brooklyn, N. Y. Limited Edition. St. Louis: The Laryngoscope Co., 1902. 244, iv, pp., 8vo. Price: Cloth, $2.00.

Seldom does there come to the hands of the reviewer a monograph showing evidence of such careful and painstaking research as this monumental work of Dr. Wright. Published originally in the *Laryngoscope* (July, 1901-June, 1902) in serial form, this series of papers attracted widespread attention and was too valuable a contribution to the history of medicine not to be collected and permanently preserved in book form.

From cover to cover, the volume is one of absorbing interest, to the general practitioner not less than to the laryngologist and rhinologist. Linked together with the story of the nose and throat in medicine, is "the general drift of medical history, with the salient features in the early history of the civilization of mankind and with the general literature which has a bearing upon the central subject of the work." A panorama of the medicine and customs of the ancients is presented in a most scholarly style, and one lays the book aside simply astounded by the colossal labor such accurate and exhaustive research must have involved.

"From the dim and misty past of incantations and exorcisms . . . to the days of the microscope . . . and the laryngoscope," over three thousand years are covered by this fascinating history, which reads like a story. We refrain from the temptation to make excerpts *in extenso*. It is a book to be read entire and one which no one interested in medical history should neglect. No such exhaustive work on a special medical subject has ever before been attempted, we believe, nor does the bibliography of medical history show a superior monograph as regards accuracy. This work will become a classic and will redound greatly to the reputation of this well-known and scholarly writer.

THE MEDICINE AND DOCTORS OF HORACE. By Eugene F. Cordell, M.D. 21 pp., 8vo. (Repr.: *Johns Hopkins Hosp. Bull.*, 1901, xii, No. 125.)

This monograph, read before the Johns Hopkins Historical Club, should be read in conjunction with the same author's "The Medicine and Doctors of Juvenal," published in the current issue of the *Journal*. In addition to limning an interesting picture of

early Roman medical practice according to Horace, Dr. Cordell endeavors to identify the Celsus of Horace with the Celsus of medicine, and substantiates his claims in a convincing manner. Self dosing cannot be regarded as an evil of altogether modern origin, for Horace writes,

"Doctors prescribe who understand the rules,
And only workmen handle workmen's tools."

ABHANDLUNGEN ZUR GESCHICHTE DER MEDICIN. Hrsg. v. Prof. Hugo Magnus, Doc. Max Neuburger u. San.- R. Karl Sudhoff. Breslau: J. U. Kern.

We would call attention to this valuable series, which is in course of publication. Three parts already have been issued, as follows:

Hft. 1. "Medicin u. Religion in ihren gegenseitigen Beziehung Geschichtliche Untersuchungen." By Hugo Magnus.

Hft. 2. "Keilschriftmedicin. Einleitendes zur Medicin der Kouyunjik-Collection." By F. Oefele.

Hft. 3. "Iatromathematiker, vornehml. im 15.u.16. Jahrhundert." By Karl Sudhoff.

Among the monographs announced are the following:

"Zeugnisse zur Geschichte der Heilkunde aus griechischen Inschriften und Papyri," by Wilhelm Cronert; "Wilhelm Fabri von Hilien," by Joh. Rom. Schafer; "Die Lehre vom Blutumlauf in der voralexandrinischen Medicin," by Hugo Magnus; and "Emanuel Swedenborg als Physiologie," by Max Neuburger.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE HARFORD MEDICAL SOCIETY, 1797-8. By Eugene F. Cordell, M.D. 20 pp., 1 pl. 8vo. (Repr.: *Johns Hopkins Hosp. Bull.*, 1902, xiii, Nos. 137-138.)

This paper, describing a MS. volume of the transactions of the Harford Medical Society, consisting of papers read from April 1, 1797, to February 17, 1798, inclusive, is a valuable contribution to the history of early American medicine. After a short account of this early Maryland medical society and brief biographies of its nine members, Dr. Cordell gives excerpts from the twenty papers contained in the "transactions," which are of interest in that they show the condition of medical thought and writing of those times. The papers are mostly case reports, and one is impressed with the incompleteness and inexactness of observation as compared with the methods of to-day. Leading medical lights of those days are not to be judged by modern standards, and it is by the perusal

of these early records that one best perceives the enormous advances that have been made in medicine during the last century.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE INDEX MEDICUS.

Announcement is made that the Carnegie Institute will undertake the publication of the *Index Medicus, Second Series,* Volume I commencing in January, 1903. This is in continuation of the old *Index Medicus* which was established in 1879, under the editorship of Drs. John S. Billings and Robert Fletcher, and was discontinued in 1899.

The new *Index Medicus, Second Series,* will publish no advertisements and will not exchange copies with other journals. The subscription price (to be paid in advance) is $5.00 per year in the United States and Canada; in foreign countries 25 shillings or marks, 30 francs or lire. All communications relating to subscriptions must be addressed: Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C. Letters relating to the editorial department should be addressed: Editors Index Medicus, Washington, D. C.

The editors are Robert Fletcher, M.D., and Fielding H. Garrison, M.D. The whole medical profession is to be congratulated upon the resumption of the publication of this most invaluable aid to scientific medical research.

NEW MEDICAL PUBLICATIONS.

LAST QUARTER OF 1902.

Compiled by the Editors.

Note: Applications for any of the following new books will be forwarded to their proper destination by the JOURNAL.

ALBU, A. Die vegetarische Diät. *Leipzig, G. Thieme.* m. 4.

ALETRINO, A. Een handleiding bij de studie der crimineele Anthropologie 1. Thl. *Amsterdam, Tieric & Kruyt.* m. 9.

ALSBERG, M. Die Abstammung des Menschen u. die Bedingungen seiner Entwicklung. *Cassel, Fisher & Co.* m. 3.20.

ALLCHIN, W. H. *See:* Manual of Medicine.

ALLSOP, F. C. Induction coils and coil making: a treatise on the construction and working of shock, medical and spark coils. 4. ed. *New York, Spon & Chamberlain.* $1.25.

ALY, W. Oeynhausen u. seine Erfolge bei Gelenkrhumatismus, Gicht u. anderen Gelenkkrankheiten. *Oeynhausen, Ibershoff.* m. 1.50.

AMERICAN TEXT-BOOK OF OBSTETRICS. Ed. by R. C. Norris & R. L. Dickinson. 2. ed. *Phil., Saunders.* $7.00.

APORTI, F. Sulle nevrosi intestinali. *Parma, R. Pellegrini.* l. 3.50.

ARCHARD. Nouveaux procédés d'exploration, figures en noir et en couleurs. *Paris, Masson.* fr. .8.

ARISTOTLE'S psychology: treatise on the principle of life. Tr. by W. A. Hammond. *Lond., Swan Sonnenschein.* 10s. 6d.

AUSTIN, J. A. Manual of first aid. Ch. ed. *Lond., Sampson, Low, Marston.* 2s.

BAGSHAW, W. Elementary photo-micrography. *Lond., Iliffe & Son.* 1s.

BALLANTYNE, J. W. Manual of antenatal pathology and hygiene: the foetus. *New York, Wood.* $5.00.

v. BARDELEBEN, K. *See:* Handbuch der anatomie.

BAYER, C. Spina bifida. *Berlin, Fischer.* m. 1.

BEATSON, W. B. Indian medical service: past and present. *Lond., Simpkin, Marshall.* 1s.

v. BECHTEREW, W. Die Energie des lebenden organismus u. ihre psycho-biolog. Bedeutung. *Wiesbaden, Bergmann.* m. 3.

BEDDARD, A. P., *et. al.* Practical physiology. *Lond., E. Arnold.* 15s.

BENECH. Hygiène des voyageurs en chemin de fer. *Paris, Baillière.* fr. 2.

BENEDIKT, M. Das biomechanische (neo-vitalistische) Denken in der Medizin u. in der Biologie. *Jena, G. Fischer.* m. 1.50.

BERENDES, J. *See:* Dioscorides.

BERGER, K. Kreisarzt u. Schulhygiene. *Hamburg, L. Voss.* m. 1.20.

v. BERGMANN, E., *et. al.* *See:* Handbuch d. prakt. Chirurgie.

BERICHTE üb. die Wertbestimmung des Pariser Pestserums. (Aus den Akten des königl. preuss. Kultusministeriums.) *Jena, Fischer.* m. 1.60.

BERLIOZ, F. Précis de bacteriologie médicale. *Paris, Masson.* fr. 6.

BERNHARDT, M. Die Erkrankungen der peripherischen Nerven. 1. Thl. 2. Aufl. *Wien, A. Holder.* m. 12.80.

BERUFSPFLICHT u. HUMANITÄT, ärztliche, im Konflikt m. dem Strafgesetz. *München, ärztl. Rundschau.* m. 1.20

BESOLD. Die Anstaltsbehandlung der Tuberkulose der Athmungswege. *Berlin, G. Reimer.* m. 4.

BEVAN, J. A. Letters on health and happiness; showing how to remove suffering, etc. *Lond., Simpkin, Marshall.* 2s. 6d.

BIERDERT, PH. Lehrbuch der Kinderkrankheiten. Auf. Grund der 8 Aufl. des Lehrbuches v. Prof. A. Vogel ganz neu bearb., 12 Aufl. *Stuttgart, F. Enke.* m. 18.

BLAU, L. Bericht üb. die neueren Leistungen in der Ohrenheilkunde. 5 Bericht. (1897-1900). *Leipzig, Hirzel.* m. 4.

BLOCH, I. Beiträge, zur Aetiologie der Psychopathia sexualis. *Dresden, H. R. Dohrn.* m. 10.

BLUMFIELD, J. Anesthetics. *Lond., Baillière.* 2s. 6d.

BOHM, A. A., u. DAVIDOFF, M., v. Lehrbuch der Histologie des Menschen. 3 Aufl. *Wiesbaden, J. F. Bergmann.* m. 7.

BOEHME, K. A. Mental healing made plain. *Wash., National Pub. Co.* $1.00.

BOLTENSTERN, O., v. Die Vergiftungen. *Leipzig, C. G. Naumann.* m. 3.50.

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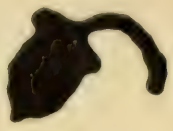

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